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THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE *SCOTSMAN* AND THE EDUCATION LEAGUE.

Our very able and sharp-witted contemporary, the *Scotsman*, has been commenting in its customary Whiggish tone upon the change of electoral policy recommended to its friends by a recent resolution of the Birmingham League Committee. The topic is one which we must really apologise to our readers for once more bringing under their notice, so repeatedly have we been compelled, of late, by passing circumstances to discuss it. But as it is one of extreme importance, and has given rise to serious misunderstandings, if not misrepresentations, we shall be excused, we hope, for glancing at the *Scotsman* criticism. In regard to politico-ecclesiastical principles, we believe the *Scotsman* to be with us. No journal on either side of the Tweed dealt with Mr. Forster's Education Bill in 1870 with such a pitiless severity. But our northern contemporary represents the party of the moderate Liberals, and usually addresses itself to the tastes of Edinburgh Whigs. What it has to say, therefore, concerning the electoral policy of the League, and particularly that modified phase of it which the Birmingham committee now urges upon its supporters, is worthy of some consideration. Accordingly, we propose to look afresh at two or three of the positions which it assumes.

The *Scotsman*, as a matter of course, regards the last resolution of the League Committee as characterised by prudence. He says, with no little confidence, that, "in the opinion of most onlookers, the recent electioneering action of the League has not had satisfactory results." That may or may not be the case; but, certainly, not for the reason which the *Scotsman* assigns. "It has lost Liberal seats, and it has threatened to make a serious rupture in the Liberal party." Well, but supposing this to be a correct statement of the facts, it by no means disparages the results attributed to them. It was taken for granted from the very first as highly probable that it *would* cause the loss of several Liberal seats, and that it would operate as a threat of serious rupture in the Liberal party. These were not the ends sought by the League, but merely the means by which the end might be achieved. The policy worked just as it might have been expected to work, and, whatever may be the natural opinions of the defeated candidates, it is far too early to determine that the result—so far as the attitude of the moderate towards the advanced section of the Liberal party is concerned—has proved unsatisfactory. Our contemporary, indeed, concedes as much. He says, "The attitude of the Nonconformists, however, must have impressed Mr. Gladstone, and made him desirous of preventing a further extension of what appeared to be a secession. Most likely it was this that led to the invitation of Mr. Bright to resume office, and to the extent, whatever it may be, that the new Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster may represent a change in the educational policy of the Government, it was a gain to the League." It will not be necessary for us, therefore, to justify the electoral action urged upon its supporters some time since by the Birmingham Committee. The editor of the *Scotsman* himself so far admits the justification.

Of course, he cancels it with the next stroke of his pen. "It is possible," he tells us, "to pay too high a price even for a good thing. And it will be well for the League to consider whether they have not incurred very grave responsibilities by the course they have taken." That course he describes as identical with the action of the publicans, the advocates of the Permissive Bill and of everybody who had an "'ism and insists that it must be adopted by Liberal candidates." Analogies, however, are very apt to involve fallacies. Take the position of Nonconformists in general—and it is notorious that they constitute a large majority of the National Education League, as they did a quarter of a century ago, of the Anti Corn-Law League—and what is it that they demand of the Liberal party? Not the adoption of an 'ism; not the working out, through the elections, of a political programme in harmony with their ecclesiastical views; not even the moving forward on the pathway of reform at a more rapid pace than will consist with the convenience of moderate Liberals. The Nonconformists have not made themselves chargeable with any such unwisdom. What they have said, and what they still say, is that if the leaders of the Liberal party attempt—as it is too well known they have done, and too successfully, moreover—to drag back the whole party from positions it has previously won, and to land it at a point far behind that which it had fought hard to gain, the Nonconformists will not be consenting parties to the retrogression. Indifferent Liberals cannot be expected to approve of this determination. Still, they might refrain from mis-describing it.

It represents, we repeat, an effort on the part of Nonconformists not to press upon the constituencies with premature zeal the politico-ecclesiastical views which they have made their own, but to prevent them from giving their sanction to an actual surrender of advantages previously gained—a surrender hardly demanded, hardly even hoped for, by the most sanguine Tories. If there be a disruption of the Liberal party, it will not be because the more advanced section of it have called upon the slower and more Conservative section, "Come on with us; we march too slowly; you drag upon our movements too heavily; quicken your pace, or we will leave you." Nothing of the kind. It will be because those who assume the conduct of the whole party have shouted to those in advance of them, "Come back with us, and give up to the Tories some portion of the ground we have taken from them." If that order is not obeyed, who has a right to find fault? those who gave it, or those who resist it? Who has paid the higher respect to Liberal principles? The question at issue is not one of patience, not one merely of tactics. It is a question of fidelity to the principles common to both sections, and, whatever may be the outward shape which that fidelity may assume, it may be taken for granted, we think, that it will not be over-borne by the reproaches hurled at it by those who profess to attach supreme importance to party unity.

The League, in our opinion, is wise in its resolution to suspend for awhile that course of electoral action which it has recently pursued. In each particular case in which it has been applied, we think it has been justified, even without presupposing that it has obviously conduced to ulterior beneficial results. But we do not think that "a hard and fast line" of electoral policy can be laid down for all cases, either now or at the next general election. It requires a grave and very urgent necessity to justify the placing of an army under conditions which deprive it of all flexibility of movement. "Circumstances alter cases"—in tactical dispositions particularly so. While bound to preserve fidelity to principles, it is expedient to reserve in our own hands unfettered freedom as to the choice of modes in which to give effect to them. Still, we trust there will be no sanction given to a retrograde Liberal policy even for the sake of party union. The Government, we hope, understands its own position, and Mr. Bright's character is an implied pledge to his friends that its educational policy for the future will not be what it has been in the past.

A CATHOLIC EULOGY ON ANGLICANISM.

The old original Catholic priesthood, with the worldly wisdom given by the experience of more than a millenium, knows well how to mingle, or alternate, contemptuous sarcasm with eager flattery, in its dealings with the spurious imitation of itself now established in Protestant England. Are weak-minded inquirers after earthly infallibility to be terrified into the arms of the Pope? or, are sentimental little Anglican priestlings to be maddened by anxious doubts about some questionable link in their apostolical succession? Catholic dignitaries know well how, with such objects in view, to assume a tone of lofty and compassionate superiority. On the other hand, is the political power of the priesthood to be sustained? or are fresh obstacles to be raised against the emancipation of education from ecclesiastical control? Catholic bishops can then condescend to flatter the well-meant, if blunder-headed zeal, of their illegitimate brethren in the Established Church. We are led to these reflections by a report we have seen of a discourse recently delivered by Dr. Vaughan, the Catholic Bishop of Salford, in aid of the schools connected with his cathedral.

That report, the accuracy of which we have no reason, other than the astounding nature of its contents, to doubt, informs us that "in the beginning of the present century, when the education of the country was first actively promoted, it was undertaken by members of the Church of England, who preserved those doctrines of the Catholic Church which they inherited, that secular instruction and religion should be taught together." In support of this view, we are told, as we have often been by the Anglican clergy, how at the date referred to, the spread of elementary education

was occasioned solely by the voluntary zeal engendered within the bosom of the Establishment. The Right Reverend Father, like his Anglican imitators, judiciously ignores the name of Joseph Lancaster, who anticipated by at least five years, and who by the jealousy he awakened may well be credited with inflaming, the educational zeal of the priesthood. The Dissenters, we are informed, "were never so active on the question of education as members of the Church of England." But the bishop forgets to note, or perhaps has been so absorbed in wider studies as never to have heard, that from the year 1807 and onwards, their activity, resented as an impertinent intrusion, was felt to be so vigorous, and to threaten such dangers to priestly monopoly, that the whole political and social energies of the Church were put forth to resist and paralyse it.

In such a distortion of recent history Dr. Vaughan is, of course, by no means original; nor indeed can other phantasies, to which he afterwards treats us, be regarded as striking novelties. But the extraordinary boldness or simplicity with which notorious facts are reversed deserves some attention, because of the use to which inverted truth is applied. "In the course of time," we are informed, "a new spirit began to grow in this country—a spirit which was not natural to the people of this country. It was like a poisonous miasma, or the cholera, coming from some distant land; and it was chiefly from France and Germany that the poisonous doctrine of merely secular education came." And then, without any distinct assertion of what would be too notoriously untrue even for a pulpit "economy," the horrors of the first French Revolution are so treated that the impression left upon the gaping audience must have been that all this was the work of the demon of secular education. We are reminded of an incident which occurred at a large public meeting held during the election of a school board. An excellent clergyman, strongly opposed to some views there propounded as to the separation of secular and religious teaching, valiantly rose to contend against any such innovation. The audience, however, sympathised with his opponent, and testified their feelings, as audiences will do, by many discourteous interruptions. At length, when the hubbub was too great to be dispassionately endured, the reverend gentleman exclaimed, with withering sarcasm, "And this, then, is the result of secular education!" "No," shouted the audience, almost with one voice, "it's just because we haven't had it, that we don't know how to behave." The good Bishop of Salford has surely laid himself open to a very similar retort.

But he goes on with great satisfaction to himself to scold the Dissenters because "they do not wish any longer to be beholden to members of the Church of England or to any denomination," and have therefore demanded, according to his version, that the education of this country should be entirely separated from religion. This, we learn, "was the doctrine held by Pagans," the system obstinately pursued by Greece and Rome, and which resulted "in learning, in power, in luxury, in worldly dominion, and in corruption." We willingly grant that there are some of these results—notably the first—of which our present system of elementary education is entirely innocent. But having been always hitherto instructed that the ancient Pagan religions were inextricably intertwined with every act of life, and permeated their whole literature, we find it difficult to understand how little Greek or Roman boys could read their Homer, or be instructed in early Roman legends, without a very considerable amount of religious instruction, whatever it might be worth.

At any rate, it is new to us that the modern principles which sanctify the conscience and the divine life against the dominion of worldly powers, were adopted before the advent of Christ. What the bishop can mean by describing the Dissenters as demanding that "the education of this country shall be entirely separated from religion," we should be entirely at a loss to understand, were we not too much accustomed, in connection with this subject, to the artifice which employs an elastic phrase in a sense entirely repudiated by opponents. The real position of the Dissenters is, of course, this; that no earthly Government can fairly or efficiently carry on the *whole* education of the young. That which they claim for adults they also claim for children: that the Government shall leave the conscience, in its relation to the unseen world, to the spiritual influences bound up with spontaneous religious zeal.

This same Bishop of Salford has, almost contemporaneously with the utterance of his discourse on education, issued a pastoral which is a very noteworthy document, and which goes far to explain, or at any rate to account for, his educational views. That pastoral gives directions concerning a so-called "national pilgrimage," which is to leave this country for France next Tuesday morning. There are times when it is better to call a spade a spade; and therefore, with all respect for the sincerity of convictions, which we do not presume for one moment to doubt, we venture to say that no more astounding or humiliating spectacle has ever been witnessed in this country than the departure of this pilgrimage promises to be. One, whose name it would be to us impiety to mention in such grovelling associations, is represented in this pastoral as having exhibited to a French nun his heart "on a throne formed of fire and flames," and as having declared to her," "I have an ardent thirst to be loved and honoured by men in the blessed sacrament; and yet I find scarcely any one who is eager to quench my thirst by offering me any return." The cities of Provence are said to have been saved from a plague by an act of idolatry to this sacred symbol, and the Bishop of Salford seems to think that, by a similar act, England may be saved from the plague of secular education. At any rate, he wants "at this moment twenty-nine new churches, and a large increase of our priesthood." And such blessings he believes may best be attained by a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Sacred Heart.

We shrewdly suspect he is right. It is by these arts that the priesthood gains and keeps its sway over weak minds. And it is to the sustenance of base and pernicious superstitions such as this, that no small part of our public expenditure, directly or indirectly, is devoted. Let us have done with paltry sophisms and timid expediency. In this question of sectarian or unsectarian schools, it is not the Gospel of Christ that is at stake, but the freedom from priestly dominion, the attainment of which has in past times cost England's noblest blood, and which is now imperilled by a dangerous conspiracy of Anglicans and Ultramontanes.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE time for diocesan conferences and Church congresses is approaching. Rest from speech does not seem to be good for some people, for no sooner are the holidays over than a remarkable desire to make up for the silence of a few weeks is exhibited. Speech seems to be held to be sufficient to set everything going that had been stopped, as it certainly is sufficient to obliterate the sense of mental rest which it is sometimes possible to obtain when the tongues of men are silent. At Carlisle time has been taken by the forelock, or, as a German says, "by the hair," and a diocesan conference has already been held. It was like every other conference of the same denomination. There was the usual reference by the bishop to the Burials Bill, to the Occasional Services Bill, to the disestablishment motion, to the Education Act, and to the Endowed Schools Commission. It is useless to repeat what any bishop has said upon these subjects, for they all say the same thing. Perhaps something more than these political references might have been expected from a bishop, but apparently nothing more was referred to by Dr. Goodwin. His address was that of a politician and a politician only, and yet we are not at the end of hearing, from similar men, certain remarks about "political Dissenters."

What Archdeacon Denison either says or does is said or done with a manly courageousness which ensures the respect of foes as well as of friends. The archdeacon has now thrown the gauntlet to the anti-confessionalists. In a letter to the daily journals of Monday, he holds that in his sermon preached at Wells Cathedral he has disposed of two allegations made by that party,—

1. That the Reformed Church discourages "habitual" private confession by, and absolution of, her individual members. 2. That she teaches her congregations that private confession and absolution is only to be resorted to in "exceptional cases." My argument is based upon the Church's own connection between private confession and absolution and holy communion; and it is unanswerable; unless, indeed, the Church be made to contradict and stultify herself.

The archdeacon proceeds to say that he intends to insist upon the "manifold privilege, use, and blessing of private confession and absolution, both to priest and people," and that if Bishop Ellicott, or any other bishop, will have open war, "let it come." "Let them," exclaims the archdeacon, try the effects of the policy pursued towards Wesley "upon us." "Let them," he repeats, try "their hand upon" "persecuting Acts of Parliament." "We are quite ready, and we should fear nothing if they should succeed. But they will not succeed." This looks as though the archdeacon wishes to provoke a war, or as though he gives a challenge which he thinks will not be accepted. His letter, as was his sermon, is, however, of value. It proves beyond a doubt the existence of the Confessional party, and their claim to consistency from the Prayer-book itself. If, therefore, we are to have war upon this subject, it will be an open war, at least upon one side. If the bishops speak in faltering language, the Confessionalists have no intention of imitating them. As we said last week, the question is, which party, according to the standards of the Established Church, is in the right? It is of no use for Churchmen to denounce confession if the Prayer-book legally sanctions it, as a good many who are apt to take words in their literal meaning, believe that it does.

Directly bearing upon this subject is the action of the "Vigilance Committee" of Churchmen and Dissenters formed a little more than a month since to withstand the progress of Romanism in the Established Church. We have taken little notice of the proceedings of this committee, for, we imagine, none of our readers are likely to join it in order to save the pulpits and revenues of the Establishment for the Evangelical party. However, we may refer to the fact that the committee have now issued an address to the "Christian people of England," declaring that "a time of grave peril has come to Protestant England"; that it is admitted that a party exists in the Establishment whose desire is to subvert the principles of the Reformers; that Ritualistic practices are "spreading rapidly"; that it is not creditable to the Protestantism of England that this evil should have encountered only a desultory resistance; that therefore an appeal is made to Nonconformists as well as to Conformists, and so on—the end being that the English Reformation should be "not only vindicated, but developed and perfected." Well, it has been "vindicated, developed, and perfected" everywhere but in the Established Church. What has taken place with us would have taken place with it but for State connection. What is it that is wanted? Is it wanted of Nonconformists that they should agitate for a revision of the Prayer-book? Is it wanted of them that they should promote an Act of Parliament for putting down or casting out the Ritualists? Is it wanted that they should be the cat's-paw of a party who have neither the honesty nor the courage to support their own opinions by the testimony of self-sacrifice? One of these things must be wanted of us, and we are confident that neither of them will be obtained. The Vigilance Committee will have to look elsewhere—where we do not know.

It is curious to read what some Churchmen say and think in regard to the issue now at stake. For instance, we read in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* a letter from the Rev. John Hawksworth, vicar of Broughton, dated the 18th of the present month, in which we find a wholesale denunciation of the ministry and doctrine of the Establishment. Mr. Hawksworth writes this,—

When Our Saviour declared to His disciples that He would be with them to the end of time, He indicated that they would be a succession of truly-qualified persons, and able ministers of the word of reconciliation. Simple confiding love to Christ is the first requisite of a ministry called to be saints, and teachers of the pure Gospel. Faithful men who are taught of God are the only fit ministrators of the way and word of life. Now I would ask is the ministry of the Church of England thus constituted by the claimants who pretend to the title? No one can truly say their claim is legitimate. Our Churchmen are a body of men who possess different opinions from each other. They follow diverse Lords, h ld different faiths, with opposing baptisms. Clothed in a motley Catholicity of vestments, they make a parade of superstitious rites and ceremonies, which savour much more of Paganism than of Christianity. And this unorganised and uninstructed Pantheism is patronised and often presided over by an hierarchy that is as careless and as ignorant as the subordinates it pretends to superintend or govern.

And this,—

Transubstantiation, the mass, image worship, infallibility, priestly confession and absolution, Mariolatry, purgatory, and sacerdotal pomp have, with other absurdities, unlimited sway over the wretched apostate. All this infatuation is derived from one root. The fiction called baptismal regeneration is the first evil principle that substitutes an outward work or sign for the grace of God. It "does despite to the spirit of God, and counts the blood of the covenant an unholy thing." When poor deluded babes are taught that they are made children of God by baptism, and are inheritors of the kingdom of heaven, and when, for forty years or more, the work of proselytism has been encouraged by our bishops, what can we expect from such a system but the confusion and wickedness that now covers the land? And this still progresses without any check from the authorities, until the yoke which our fathers could not endure is ready to be placed on the neck of Englishmen. The whole system of Church polity, the whole formula of prayers, the entire rubric, all these require to be weeded and freed from Antichristian encumbrances and false expressions.

One could think that a clergyman who could write this of his Church would cease to belong to that Church, but no! Mr. Hawksworth holds

that "we ought not to abandon the posts we are appointed to hold," and that "reform is the only remedy." Nothing can be done either for or by men of this kind. The fact of being in a false position paralyses their action, and takes all virtue out of their work. This is why nothing has ever come of the work of the Evangelical party as a party, and why nothing ever will or can come of it.

A Young Men's Christian Association at Whitby has discussed the question whether it is consistent that the secretary of their society should be a member of the Liberation Society. Mr. Sewell, a member of the Society of Friends, not only belongs to the Liberation party, but had presided at one of its meetings at the Friends' Meeting House. For this he was called to account by the president at a meeting, at which a clergyman of the Established Church occupied the chair. After, what we are informed was an exciting discussion, during which Mr. Sewell offered to resign his secretaryship if it should be considered that he ought not to be a member of the Liberation Society, the association passed a resolution to the effect that it could not take cognisance of the action of its members in other relationships. This, however, did not satisfy every one, for, immediately afterwards, Mr. Sewell's co-secretary moved a resolution excluding members of the Liberation Society from the association. This, however, did not find a seconder, and so dropped. This sort of thing is not at all new to Nonconformists. It is just one more illustration of the debasing social influence of the Establishment. However, "all's well that ends well," and we have no desire to infuse more bitterness than must already exist into this association. But what does the *Leeds Mercury* mean in saying that "it is possible that in this particular instance the secretary acted indiscreetly"? What evidence or presumption is there of indiscretion?

The committal to prison of two Primitive Methodist ministers at Darwen for street-preaching, has, we are told, occasioned great excitement in East Lancashire. We give the facts in another column. We have no evidence of indiscretion in this case, of an intention to break the law or of the law actually having been broken, but we are not acquainted with all the particulars, and therefore refrain from comment.

THE CHURCH AND NONCONFORMITY IN VILLAGES.

The circular letter of the Oxfordshire Baptist Association this year was devoted to the subject of "Nonconformity in Villages," and contains information and remarks of more than local interest. It is written by the Rev. Thos. Bentley, of Chipping Norton, who considers it as very clear that the discussion of the religious condition of our villages will enter largely into some of the stern political and ecclesiastical controversies that loom before us in the immediate future.

The evidence supplied a few years ago by the members of a royal commission as to the social and moral condition of our rural population, and the witness that is continually being borne by ministers and evangelists to their spiritual state, are such as utterly contradict all fancy pictures of the purity and peace of the rural districts, and should arouse all Christian people to earnest effort to make some change. Moreover, unless Nonconformists take the matter in hand, there seems little promise of any speedy alteration for the better. At all events, Dissenters resident in many of our country districts assure us that the Church of England fails to fulfil in these places the high mission for which the Church of Christ exists. They declare that whatever good she may seek to do in some ways, the good itself being often a questionable advantage, religious life, and religious zeal, are commonly to be sought outside her pale.

Having quoted, in proof of the necessity for Nonconformist action, from the pamphlet of Canon Ryle on Church reform, and from other Church writers, Mr. Bentley proceeds to inquire—

Is it of any use, therefore, for us who are voluntaries to think of meeting this case and overtaking this want? We are often told that it is not. It is constantly affirmed that our system is utterly unable to cope successfully with such a task as the evangelisation of our rural districts. The assertion is boldly and confidently made "that Nonconformity has miserably failed in the villages." We are assured that under any circumstances it must fail. Yea, it is said that in the event of anything so untoward as the success of the agitation for the disestablishment of the Church of England, the rural districts must lapse perforce into a state of utter darkness and spiritual death. Now, all these several allegations we emphatically deny. We are not willing, except on sufficient evidence, to allow the utter impotence of a system that has wrought so much good in many places, and that can claim, as we believe, the closest agreement with the New Testament Model.

The polity of the Nonconformist bodies and the flexibility of their agencies ought to insure success in the work of evangelisation, and to meet all the requirements of the rural districts. But the question as to what Nonconformity has already done in the villages cannot easily be answered. There have lately been returns as to its action in large towns, but information relative to the rural parishes can only be gathered from the reports of various denominations and societies at work in them. Such as it is, however, Mr. Bentley draws the conclusion that whilst the present position of Nonconformity in the villages is very far from satisfactory, it is much better even now than we are often assured that it is. The *Nonconformist* statistics effectually disprove the allegation of a decline of Dissent in our large-town populations, and an impartial inquiry would probably show a similar result in the rural parishes.

The obstacles in the way are no doubt great. It must be admitted that in a great many villages the combined efforts of the clergy and landowners have been successful in preventing Nonconformists from getting any permanent footing at all as yet. By refusing to sell sites for chapels, and by inserting clauses in all leases and agreements prohibiting tenants from allowing Dissenting services in the houses or buildings which they occupy, and by other similar means, some parishes have been guarded against the intrusion of sectaries. The more extensive employment of evangelists of late may have somewhat lessened that difficulty, and may effectually prepare the way for more stated ministration. In a great many other villages into which Nonconformity has found an entrance, means have been adopted, sometimes legitimate, oftener utterly unworthy, with the view of keeping the inroads of Dissent within due bounds. Yet, notwithstanding all tyranny, and all opposition, there are a great many villages in every part of the country in which Nonconformity has taken such deep root that it is able to wield the chief spiritual if not social power in the parish.

This is indirectly confirmed by the Church Defence Society's statistics quoted by Mr. Disraeli in the debate on Mr. Morgan's Burials Bill. As to the future of our villages the prospects of Nonconformists are brighter than at any previous time, spite of weaknesses and failures, and though they have not yet had a fair trial—

The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ was rooted first in the great centres of population. It won its earliest conquests in cities among the enterprising and the cultured. These being occupied and vanquished, it gradually extended its influence until the sparsely inhabited country districts were pervaded by its light and quickened by its power. So as yet the chief strength of Voluntaryism may have been seen in the large towns. Gradually, however, its influence has been widening until now, as it is said in the *Nonconformist* supplement for January 8th, "While the Established Church is in a majority in the country districts, taken as a whole, it is most probable that the other religious communities have even there made more rapid progress in proportion since 1851 (than in the large towns), notwithstanding far greater difficulties and discouragements than are to be met with among the town populations."

But there is increased earnestness on the part of all sections of Dissenters in the work of village evangelisation—

In illustration of this we might refer to the greatly extended efforts made in this direction during the last few years by the combined action of the Home Missionary Society and the County Unions among the Independents; or to the impetus that has been given to work of this kind in many of the associations belonging to ourselves. The circular letters for last year disclose this most cheering fact, that the representatives of our churches in almost all parts of the country seem to have been moved as by a common impulse to devise plans and to raise funds for undertaking, on a larger scale than heretofore, the evangelisation of the villages in their several neighbourhoods. And in view of this "mind to work" the most desponding may take heart.

Another hopeful feature is the unsuspected life and combination which are being exhibited among our rural population, though it may for a time in some places disturb the peace and interfere with the growth of the Dissenting churches. Then men of social position are less backward in avowing their Nonconformity, there is a widely-circulated free press to create a healthier public opinion, and finally there is "the prospect of equality some day between those who claim exclusive spiritual power in the parish, and earnest Christian men belonging to any Church, who seek faithfully to serve Christ and to lead men to salvation through His blessed name." To ensure success in the future, prudence and wisdom, as well as earnestness, will be needed. It will be necessary very carefully to guard against an undue multiplication of separate and too often rival interests:—

The propriety and success with which different bodies of Nonconformists have created separate churches in the midst of large and growing populations, can form no good reason for the adoption of a similar plan in places that are sparsely inhabited, and where the number of residents scarcely changes in a generation. Yet too often the same plan has been followed in both cases. Hence villages and hamlets may be found in which Dissent is almost hopelessly crippled, in consequence of too great a division of its strength. Churches of the same denomination, or of bodies perfectly agreed on all vital points of doctrine and of polity, are so thickly planted that their very activity is likely to result in strife and alienation among brethren rather than in large success in the cause they are all designed to promote. In proof of this we need do no more than refer to extracts from the letters sent to this association last year. Thus we find one church saying, "If we do not admit to membership by profession without baptism, we fear that we shall not make progress in numbers." Another says, "Our village station has suffered somewhat from the erection of a Primitive Methodist Chapel close at hand, but our loss we think is only temporary." A third says, "The places of worship in this little town and its immediate vicinity are so numerous that numerical progress is next to an impossibility without robbing other churches." This witness is true. Proof of the same thing could be greatly extended from within our own borders. And the like testimony could be obtained from almost every part of the country. It does seem to us therefore that if Nonconformity is to do the work it ought to do for our villages, a check must be put upon the unwise and often unchristian policy to which we refer. Denominational rivalries must be subordinated to Christian charity.

All evangelical denominations ought to seek to concentrate rather than to scatter their forces by uniting more and more closely together. In contemplating new and aggressive effort, it will be well for all sections of Nonconformists to make the conduct of the Apostle Paul their model, "who so strove to preach the Gospel not where Christ was named lest he should build upon another man's foundation." Another important desideratum is the combination of churches of the same order:—

Our dread of anything that should even seem to infringe or compromise our Independency has led both sections of Congregationalists into sore difficulties in dealing with this question about our villages. Hence, Independent churches have been formed in a great many places that are in a chronic state of feebleness and poverty, and must continue to be so as long as they remain isolated and alone. Efforts are made to support a stated ministry which, however noble they may be under the circumstances, are totally insufficient so to sustain a man as that he can do what ought to be done to spread Christ's kingdom, and to make the power of Nonconformity widely felt. We need a general and prudent adoption of the system of grouping wherever it can possibly be carried into effect. Instead of weak separate churches, each presided over by its own ministers, we want one church in a given district, meeting in different village chapels and uniting together under the leadership of one energetic and devoted pastor for all church purposes, and for the evangelisation of the neighbourhood around them. We believe that this plan is thoroughly consistent with the principles of our church polity, and that it is entirely in agreement with the primitive practice. Moreover, being Scriptural, we have confidence that it will succeed wherever it is faithfully tried. The experience of such churches belonging to our own denomination as Cheddar, Chard, and Coate, prove how effective this arrangement may be made. Indeed, it seems as though in these cases the problem of applying our principles to the rural districts has been practically solved. For in these instances instead of Nonconformity being a by-word in consequence of its feebleness, and religion itself being dishonoured by petty jealousies or unchristian rivalries, voluntaryism is respected and the kingdom of the Lord Jesus promoted by its means. If only prejudices and fears among us can be so far overcome as to render it possible heartily to extend this wise arrangement whenever opportunity shall arise, we believe a great part of the difficulty with which we have been hampered in time past will vanish away.

A further need, says Mr. Bentley in conclusion, is that all the preaching talent of the rural churches should be utilised—

Happily we are at perfect liberty to press into the service every kind of gift that the churches can supply. Nor are there lacking men in connection with our churches who have the needful ability for helping us greatly in our village evangelisation, if only they were made to feel their responsibility in this matter. The amazingly rapid growth of the various sections of the great Methodist body and especially their success in villages, are very largely owing to the extensive use they have made of their "local preachers." In this matter other bodies of Nonconformists ought to profit by their example. Indeed, we cannot see how the mission of Dissent with regard to the rural districts will ever be accomplished without greatly increased attention being paid to this very thing. Being exclusively dependent as we are upon the freewill offerings of Christian hearts for all funds requisite for carrying on our work, lack of money will compel us to rely upon the voluntary services which men of intelligence and piety may be constrained to render. Nor, brethren, can we mourn over this necessity. Infinitely more to be preferred is that on every ground than the richest endowment from the State, the Established Church of our land itself being witness. Let God mercifully continue to us His mighty Spirit, and the inestimable blessing of consecrated hearts, and we need covet no other endowment. For enriched by men of devout spirit and willing mind, men fired with love to souls and burning with zeal for the honour of the Divine name, we shall be equal to tasks as yet unattempted. Indeed, backed by such agency as this, albeit it lacks the consecration of any priestly hands, and succeeded in our efforts by the God of our salvation, we may carry light, and peace, and joy into every dark corner of our loved land.

ARCHDEACON DENISON AND THE BISHOPS.

In a letter which the Archdeacon of Taunton has addressed to the morning papers, he writes:—"Our experience, especially of late years, has taught us what we have to meet. And, as might be expected from the nature of the case, the resistance (*i.e.*, to the Romanising party) at the present point has assumed a shape which will make a large demand upon patience, faithfulness, energy. In particular, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in his reply of the 13th inst. to the Dean of Gloucester, has declared open war in language not to be mistaken; and has made himself the leader of the ultra-Protestant army. Now, the Reformation preserved in the Church of England, alone of all communities affected by it, the Catholic element. This is the salt of the Church of England of the last 300 years. Others say that its salt consists in its comprehending highest Catholicism and lowest Protestantism. I am not going to argue this point here. But I call attention to the fact, that what the Bishop of Gloucester and his allies propose is, in effect, the extermination of the Catholic element. Well, if the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, or any other bishop or bishops, will have open war, let it come. If they like to 'snub' every Catholic and 'pat on the back' every ultra-Protestant, let them follow their inclination. If they elect to stimulate popular ignorance and passion by calling us 'dishonest,' 'disloyal,' 'plotters,' 'traitors,' so let it be. If they prefer to administer their dioceses inequitably, let them so administer, as some are

doing now. If they propose to repeat the policy which drove out Wesley a century ago, let them try its effect upon us. If they think it will promote God's truth and the good of souls to see what can be done towards procuring persecuting Acts of Parliament, let them try their hand. We are quite ready, and we should fear nothing if they should succeed. But they will not succeed."

The *Daily News* points out that "wise men in the Roman Catholic Church have often expressed their sense of the unspeakable mischief which the system works in that communion, where it is guarded by rules founded upon the experience of ages, and yet this is the system which is to be naturalised among us, if possible, by ministers of the National Church! In a book purporting to be edited by a committee of clergy, we find it laid down that children should go to confession from the age of eight years and upwards! We can imagine nothing so well fitted to emasculate the mind, and leave it without strength or stay in the battle of life, than this habit of looking constantly for direction and guidance. It is utterly impossible that husbands and fathers will sit still and see this system established among us by public means and public authority. Those who desire to make use of positions in the Established Church to promote views which the nation has deliberately rejected may raise the cry of persecution if they will, should the officers of the Church do their duty. But there is no persecution in requiring that the advantages and resources of public positions should be employed for purposes which the public can approve."

DR. LITTLEDALE ON CHURCH PARTIES.

The Rev. Dr. Littledale, the Ritualist clergyman, has written two curious letters in the *Church Times* on the distribution of patronage in the Established Church. He estimates the clergy at 20,000, of whom he gives 10,000 to the High Church party in all its grades, from the advanced Ritualist down to the old high and dry. He tells off 5,000 for the Evangelicals, and 5,000 for "Broad Church and *Colourless*." He says that "when Mr. Gladstone took office parties did not stand fairly, and the Low Church element had to be reduced, and the Broad to be increased, in order to give fair play to all schools." Dr. Littledale proceeds to tabulate Mr. Gladstone's appointments as follows:—

A.—HIGH CHURCH.

Dr. Moberly	Bishop of Sarum.
Dr. Wilberforce	Bishop of Winchester.
Dr. Durnford	Bishop of Chichester.
Dr. Mackarness	Bishop of Oxford.
Dr. Woodford	Bishop of Ely.
Mr. Cowie	Dean of Manchester.
Dr Church	Dean of St. Paul's.
Dr. Bright, Dr. King	Canons of Christ Church.
Dr. Liddon, Mr. Gregory	Canons of St. Paul's.
Mr. Ashwell	Canon of Chichester.
Mr. Rawlinson	Canon of Canterbury.
Mr. Woodward	Canon of Manchester. [14.

B.—BROAD CHURCH.

Dr. Goodwin	Bishop of Carlisle.
Dr. Temple	Bishop of Exeter.
Dr. Fraser	Bishop of Manchester.
Dr. Lake	Dean of Durham.
Dr. Merivale	Dean of Ely.
Mr. Blakesley	Dean of Lincoln.
Mr. Bramston	Dean of Winchester.
Dr. Westcott	Regius Prof., Cambridge.
Dr. Mozley	Regius Prof., Oxford.
Mr. Kingsley	Canon of Westminster.
Dr. Barry	Canon of Worcester. [11.

C.—LOW CHURCH.

Lord Arthur Hervey	Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Mr. Joshua Hughes	Bishop of St. Asaph.
Dr. Payne Smith	Dean of Canterbury.
Dr. Miller	Canon of Rochester.
Mr. Nisbet	Canon of Norwich. [5.

D.—COLOURLESS.

Dr. Browne	Bishop of Winchester.
Dr. Scott	Dean of Rochester. [2.

"Thus," we are told, "out of thirty-two appointments, the High Church school, all told, got fourteen, less than one-half, and not nearly redressing the balance on the totality of Crown appointments; for even now it holds only seven bishoprics out of twenty-eight, and five deaneries out of thirty; its just share being fourteen of the one and fifteen of the other. The Broad Church party got just over a third of the thirty-two, giving it five sees and five deaneries, more than one-sixth of all the dignities to one-tenth of the clergy. So it has its wrongs amply redressed. The Low Church school, which seems to have some reason to complain, has even still, after several removals by death, and owing to the shower of prosperity it enjoyed under Lord Palmerston's rule, one-fourth of the bishoprics and more than one-fourth of the deaneries in its possession, its full proportion. The colourless and nondescripts have now nine bishoprics and eleven deaneries (chiefly the reward of 'safeness'), which is a good deal more than their share, so they need not be pitied. Their just proportion would be four bishoprics and five deaneries."

Dr. Littledale in a second letter attempts to show the relative strength of the various Church parties among the bishops and other dignitaries. He assumes at the outset that out of the 20,000 clergy of the English Church, 10,000 belong to the various shades of the High Church party, 5,000 to the Low Church, 3,000 to what he terms the colourless or nondescript, and 2,000 to the Broad Church party. Classifying the bishops and deans, he divides them as follows:—High Church: the Bishops of Chichester, Ely, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Oxford, and Salisbury; and the Deans of St. Paul's, York, Chichester, Norwich, and Manchester—total, 12. Low Church: the Bishops of Durham, Bath and Wells, Norwich, Ripon, St. Asaph, Llandaff, and Bangor; and the Deans of Canterbury, Carlisle, Chester, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield and Ripon—total, 14. Colourless or nondescript: the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Chester, Gloucester and Bristol, Peterborough, Rochester, Sodor and Man, and Worcester; and the Deans of Bristol, Bangor, Hereford, Llandaff, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, St. Asaph, St. David's, and Worcester—total, 19. Broad Church: the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Exeter, Carlisle, Manchester, and St. David's; and the Deans of Christ Church, Durham, Lincoln, Ely, Wells, Westminster, and Winchester—total, 12. To this summary he adds a numerical abstract of the resident canons allotted as follows:—High Church, 25; Low Church, 30; colourless or nondescript, 61; Broad Church, 14. The conclusion at which he arrives is that, assuming his division of the whole body of the clergy to be correct, the Low Church school has, as nearly as possible, its fair proportion of all dignities; the Broad Church rather more than it is quite entitled to (26 instead of 19); the High Church a very small proportion, only 37 posts instead of 93, which would have been its fair ratio; while the colourless obtain 80 instead of their proper proportion of 27 dignities out of the total of 187. An attempt to classify the archdeacons, adds Dr. Littledale, results thus:—High Church, 10; Low, 13; colourless or nondescript, 39; and Broad, 7; but he states that he "does not pretend to accuracy owing to the notable obscurity of most of them."

CHURCH AND STATE.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

Who would have thought forty years ago that Europe would witness a renewal of the religious wars of the sixteenth century? So profound did religious peace appear all over the continent that theological questions seemed deprived for ever of the power of stirring up the passions of men. Yet, for all this, war has been declared, hostilities have already commenced, and, pending a pitched battle, every post brings us new tidings of small skirmishes from the different scenes of the combat. Passions seem to be running high indeed, and, if we are to believe the language of the Catholic newspapers, the contest is likely to be as fierce as it was in the days of the League. And yet our fathers, when they deemed religious conflict to be extinct, were not so very far from the truth as it might now appear, and the present movement is in fact an entirely artificial one. In the sixteenth century momentous interests were at stake, both material and moral: people fought for their faith. In our days they fight for sheer abstractions, or, to use a grand word of the times, for an idea. The great territorial revolution which began 350 years ago, when the German Electors took up the Lutheran cause in order to free the Church of its property, came to an end three months ago by the suppression of ecclesiastical property in Rome, the metropolis and citadel of the possessing Church. England and Scotland, France and Spain, successively followed the example set them by the German princes, and all over the world Church property has gradually been secularised to such a degree that it would be absolutely impossible to restore it to its former owner. The present conflict, therefore, can neither have further conquests on the one side, nor the reacquisition of former possessions on the other, for its object. Nor is the moral character of the contest a whit more real. The bulk of the populations are doubtless in our days, and always will be, as superstitious, more so perhaps, than before Luther and Calvin reformed the Church; and, although a pilgrimage in 1873 may be a somewhat easier task than it used to be in the Middle Ages, there is certainly very little less of it than there was then. But it is not the passions of the toiling mass of mankind which form the active principle in great historical contests. They are but instruments and weapons used in them; nothing more. The real conflict rages between the educated people of each generation and of each nation, of whom we all think when we speak emphatically of the generation or the nation. Now, educated people all over the continent are absolutely indifferent as regards the religious question in itself. If there are among them defenders of the Catholic cause, nay leaders of the Catholic army, it is by political motives that they are actuated, not by religious faith. Their only real fanaticism is of an exclusively political, not of a religious nature; their creed is Conservatism, and religion, even for the most fervent among them, is only a conservative principle, nothing more. Nor is the case different with the adversaries of Catholicism. A Calvin or a Luther opposed the Church of Rome, not because the Catholic faith seemed to them too irrational and too exclusive, but because it had become too tolerant and too lax in their eyes. The free-thinkers of our day are for no religious reform, no return to a primitive Church: it is Christianity itself, it is every species of belief in the supernatural, which they oppose. As for the political upholders of the secular interests against the clerical, they are, if possible, still more indifferent to the religious question than their present allies, the free-thinkers. Most of them have troubled themselves very little about theology: they may have some vague sort of religious creed; but it is not by that creed that they are actuated, it is by the interests of the State which are entrusted to their care; and this is so evident that the chiefs of the so-called Catholic party themselves, as soon as State interests are entrusted to their care, become defenders of the State against the Church, as was the case with the Government of Charles X. in France, and is the case just now in Belgium with the Catholic Ministry. In a word, three centuries after Copernicus and Kepler it is absolutely impossible for religious questions to put the mass of educated men in motion, and religion has become a mere pretext for measures which are utterly foreign to it. But if no religious and material interests be any longer at stake, political interests are stronger than ever. The enemies of the State still muster under the same banner, invest themselves in the same uniform, use the same war-cry as they did three centuries ago, only the situation has completely changed. From defenders they have become aggressors. They wish to reconquer a political situation analogous to the social and moral position they held before the Reformation, the State, and science drove them out of their strongholds, and they have consequently changed tactics and weapons. The bulk of their army is still formed by the superstitious mass of the ignorant, but they no longer look for moral support from the faith of the higher and middle classes, they appeal solely to their conservative interests and instincts. Their staff is no longer composed of an aristocratic body of officers fighting *pro aris et focis*—*i.e.*, of bishops defending their privileges, prebends, and sinecures as often against the head of their Church as against the State—but of a disciplined corps of poor, ambitious, docile officials, who obey blindly the orders of an irresponsible chieftain, and the immense machine yields to every move of the hand which is at the helm.

The originators of this modern ecclesiastical army organisation and strategy are the very same who, three centuries ago, had already metamorphosed the whole organisation of their forces, and thereby not only saved that part of the moral and material influence which the Church still possessed, but also reconquered a good deal of what had been lost. It was the Society of Jesus which conducted the Council of Trent, as it has conducted the Council of the Vatican in our days. After a century of fierce contest, the world being utterly exhausted in the struggle, both parties came to a truce on the principle of the *uti possidetis*, and from 1648 the feud actually slumbered for about a hundred years. On being resumed, first by the "enlightened despots," then by the Revolution, the organisation of the Council of Trent proved as rusty as Frederick's military system at Jena, and utterly insufficient against the combined forces of lay interest and enlightenment which has been silently increasing during the truce. Catholicism had the worst of it, and the secularisation of ecclesiastical property was successively accomplished in France, Portugal, Spain, and Italy. It was again the Society of Jesus which undertook to save the Church. The first thing it deemed necessary was another reorganisation of its forces, although it did not wait until this should be completed to act on the offensive. Both the inner organisation and the resumption of the offensive took place towards 1833, and have since steadily advanced. Their means of warfare, insufficient at first but shrewdly profiting by modern laws, which admit of freedom of association, and reacquiring wealth by evasion of the law, taking advantage of the weaknesses or perversity of the powerful, not being troubled with scruples as to the quarter from which help came, but accepting all aid that was offered whatever might be the donor's origin or religion, they finally were again able to dispose of great material resources, and all preparations being ready, both the new organisation and the plan of the campaign were solemnly proclaimed and brought into action in 1870. However, formidable as this movement may appear, it is in itself of less importance than one may be inclined to think at first sight; and, although quite strong enough to do a good deal of harm—and history shows in every page the enormous amount of mischief effected by empty words and the only too real damage done by these ghosts of departed ideas—the agitation is at bottom so utterly artificial, so unsupported by anything like genuine religious faith, it disposes as yet of means so scanty, at least in Germany and Switzerland, the greater part of the Conservative elements in those countries being hostile to it, that there is little doubt the State will have the best of it in these countries at least; for it disposes of greater power, is more firmly convinced of its rights, is better supported by moral force (patriotism in this case), and has after all the majority of conservative interests in its favour. Nay, the whole contest would be of comparatively little importance were it not for international complications. Italy, left to herself, most likely, and Germany and Switzerland certainly, would come out victorious in a short time; but unfortunately they are not alone in Europe, and the Church has dangerous allies in France, herself forcibly constrained to join the alliance, and in the Poles. However prostrate both France and Poland may just now seem, by uniting their national interests with Catholic interests, the forces of which still survive and struggle for existence, although greatly weakened and reduced in numbers, in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy, they may still do much harm to their enemies, and, at any rate, prolong the contest considerably. What is most curious—indeed, almost amazing—in the situation is that, should they by some seemingly impossible

means come out victorious from the struggle, they would instantly have themselves to renew the contest against their allies, whose claims no State has ever been able to satisfy.

FRENCH PILGRIMAGES.

The correspondent of the *Times* who is accompanying the pilgrims to La Salette continues his narrative. His letter dated "La Mure, August 20," gives an account of the railway journey. His carriage companions are thus described :—

The compartment which I entered was filled, there being eight persons—four priests, three ladies, and myself. I soon learnt why it was my companions were going to La Salette. The priests came from the environs of Paris, and were going to perform an act of devotion, to which, by their participation, they wished to give a solemnity which testified their faith in the apparition of La Salette. The lady who sat opposite to me, dressed entirely in black, with thin grey hair shading a wrinkled and careworn face, was a widow. She had lost her husband some time ago, after a long and painful illness. Three times had she vowed a pilgrimage if he were spared, three times he was saved, but while he lived she never had time to fulfil her vow. Her husband died five months ago. "Now," said she, in a mournful tone, "I have the time," and she has undertaken the pilgrimage. Beside me was a lady of distinguished appearance, who continually allowed the beads of her rosary to slip through her trembling fingers. After the war had ended she learnt that her son had fallen at St. Privat. She hastened thither to receive his body. For a fortnight she sought in vain to discover his resting-place. Wearied with her fruitless labour she went to Metz. There she hoped to find some one who could give her information to assist her in her pious search. She traversed the environs of Metz, but without result. One day, when, broken down by her want of success, she was about to abandon all hope, she saw a man who was smoking a pipe at a farmyard gate, and was about to address him, when at sight of her the man arose, evidently with pain. Two exclamations burst forth. Mother and son had recognised each other, and the mother vowed to perform a pilgrimage of gratitude. She is making that pilgrimage to-day. The third lady seemed absorbed in thought, and evidently her reflections were painful. She is proceeding to La Salette to entreat the Virgin Mary to rescue her son from the seductions which have enthralled him, and which have materially affected his health and imperilled his life.

The tedium of the journey was beguiled by singing which, by request, ceased when the stations were reached. The correspondent felt bound in honour to explain his reasons for the journey. This declaration put a stop for some minutes to the fervent singing, but when the first surprise had passed away, he was thanked for his frankness, and the hymns were resumed. Villefranche was at last reached, and then some on foot and some in carriages proceeded to Ars.

Ars is a sort of pious station, from which we went to Fournières, and thence to La Salette. Ars enjoys throughout France a great reputation, due to him who called himself the servant of God, the humble pastor of a parish of 300 souls, and has become to-day a place of special devotion. The man whose virtues alone have obtained this renown was named Jean Vianey. He died fifteen years ago, and I had seen him about a fortnight before his death. During his life people flocked to Ars from all parts of France. They went to hear the simple preaching of the rural apostle, to consult him, to listen to his words, and to inspire themselves with his example. The "Curé of Ars" as he was commonly styled, played an important part in connection with the miracle of La Salette, and it was not mere chance which brought his name to the lips of those who were making their pilgrimage. This plain and simple man was, indeed, for a long time the most formidable obstacle to the reception of the story of La Salette, and even now, although this poor "Curé d'Ars" is dead, books are still printed and published for the purpose of neutralising the profound effect which his opinions produced on the minds of those who were anxious to convince themselves of the authenticity of the Salette miracle.

The writer finds his way to Corps, at the foot of La Salette, passing great numbers of pilgrims who were soaked with rain. The road from Fournières is beautiful—

The beautiful Valley of Drax, the slopes of Visilles, the four lakes of the table-land, and then the uninterrupted succession of deep dales and abrupt and snow-clad peaks. The beauties of the scene, the stream of returning pilgrims, with their incessant hymns, caused the ten hours' journey before reaching Corps to pass rapidly. At intervals along the road I passed pilgrims from Paris whom I recognised, and who were continuing their journey on foot. I offered a vacant seat in my carriage to several, but they declined. They were making a pilgrimage, and they had vowed to make it on foot. I admired their resolution, and went on. When I reached Corps, a small village at the foot of La Salette, I found that an intimation had been sent down from the mountain requesting the pilgrims to abstain from ascending this evening. The influx of pilgrims had been so great of late that not a bed nor a morsel of bread was to be obtained at La Salette. I am therefore remaining at Corps.

The place was terribly infected with vermin. The writer got an interview, not without difficulty, with Maximin Girand, who pretended to have the vision which has given notoriety to Notre Dame de la Salette, and who sells religious objects, arnica made from the plants growing on La Salette, and a liqueur, which is also distilled from plants found in the neighbourhood—

Never was there a more ordinary, common-place looking man, and no trace of any moral peculiarity could be observed in his almost vulgar countenance. Maximin is rather tall, broad-shouldered, stout, with slightly bowed legs, as is not uncommon with mountaineers; although still young, there was a marked tendency to obesity, and his gait was rather halting and clumsy. The head is large, the hair black and cut short, thick black eyebrows, dark shifting eyes. The face appeared to be slightly pock-marked. His voice was harsh. After a moment's hesitation, fixing my attention upon one of the little articles upon the counter, and withdrawing my gaze from this man, remembering only the strong desire I had to speak with him, I said, "Well, sir, you may flatter yourself upon possessing a name which has been more frequently mentioned during the last twenty-five years than, perhaps, any other name." "Yes," he replied, "my name has been the subject of much discussion, but in the end the truth has triumphed by obtaining acceptance from everybody." "You continue, then, to maintain that it is the truth?" "Read my 'Profession of Faith,' which I have just published," said he, offering me a little blue pamphlet. "It is one franc," said the amiable lady who had been ruined by the Prussians, at the same time wrapping up the book and handing it to me. "What is it you say in this volume?" "I repeat what I have stated a thousand times, and I add that I am ready to sacrifice my life to maintain my statement." "Then," I said, "you declare again that you did see the beautiful lady just as you have described?" "Yes," he replied, and then he began to talk to me of the first attitude in which he saw the beautiful lady "sitting, and her hands over her face." "But," said I, "the Curé of Ars did not believe it. He said that you told him you had seen nothing." "Oh, that was a misunderstanding; I was never confronted with him, and I have never retracted my statement." "But you know some people assert that you have been taught all this, for how do you explain the ignorance of the Holy Virgin that you could not speak French?" "It was because she wished to prove that she could confer the gift of tongues." "It is said, on the contrary, that, not knowing French, you could understand only a small portion of her address, and that you were taught the remainder in your own *patois*." "That is not correct. Neither Melanie nor I knew a word of French the previous evening, and the next day, while descending the mountain, we repeated like parrots, without knowing what we were saying." "How can that be? It is well known that is not correct, and it has not been possible hitherto to prove that you did not know it." "I beg pardon. It has been proved. The Maire of La Salette, who is still Maire, beat me to make me declare that I did know French. I told him, 'You may kill me, but I cannot say that I know French.' The Bishop of Orleans boxed my ears twice there at the Hôtel des Postes. I began to cry, and then I said to him, 'You may kill me, but I am telling the truth.' Then he bought me a blouse and a hat, and said he was sorry he had gone so far." "But," said I, "it was not necessary for the Virgin to come down in a globe of fire and to appear to you in order to tell you that the potatoes were spoiling as well as the grapes; that it was wicked to swear and to work on Sunday. All that was very trifling." "Excuse me, sir," said Maximin, "what she foretold did happen. The potato crop did fail the next year. The grapes, which were healthy in 1846, have since suffered from oidium and philoxera, and then at that time, towards the close of Louis Philippe's reign, irreligion, Sunday labour, and the use of oaths were frightfully prevalent. The apparition at La Salette proved a remedy for those evils." "Yes," said I; "but you have stopped short of the famous secret. Is it not disagreeable to you not to state what that secret is?" "No, for I am forbidden to do so." "Without speaking of your secret, tell me one thing. A period of twenty-seven years has now elapsed since these things happened. During that time has anything implied in that secret been realised?" "I cannot speak about that," replied he; "but we know what the Holy Father said when he read them. 'Poor France!' 'Poor Italy!' 'Poor Spain!' but they are not the only guilty ones." "Well," continued Maximin, "France, Italy, and Spain have suffered enough; Austria has been humbled. It is the turn of others." "You refer to Germany. You would prophesy the war of vengeance." "I wish to prophesy nothing. I would predict the downfall of the wicked and the proud." "Why did you not become a priest?" "Because that would not have suited me. The beautiful lady did not tell me to become a priest. I hope that may be so in the end, but I have not a vocation for it." "When you see all these people coming up to this mountain you must feel very proud, for it is upon the faith of your statement that they come here?" "No, I do not feel any pride in the matter, for I feel that I am but as Balaam's ass. I have spoken without understanding what I have said; only never will human eye see, or human ear hear, that which I saw and heard." "But do you know that if you are not speaking the truth it is a horrible crime?" "Why should I lie?" replied he, "and, moreover, it has only been for good." "No," I answered, "to propagate such a falsehood, to spread abroad so formidable a superstition, and to raise it as an impregnable fortress; to drag thousands of honest souls from their homes, to scatter distrust, to expose to public discussion the words of the Mother of Christ, and to excite in the minds of millions exaltation on the one and fury on the other—that would certainly be an impious work which nothing could excuse." He looked at me more fixedly than he had hitherto done, and said in an impatient tone, "What I have stated is the truth. I will maintain it upon my dying bed. Let God judge me"; and then he suddenly turned round and walked into the room at the back of the shop. I remained for a moment undecided, half astonished, half vexed.

None of his neighbours and acquaintances speak very highly of Maximin, but all agreed that he has never varied in his account of the apparition. He had been made drunk on purpose, and then when the question was put to him as to what he had seen upon the mountain his whole appearance suddenly changed. He, whose tongue had been loosened by wine, began to stammer, his utterance became thick, and, after some moments of terrible struggle, he exclaimed, "No, I will not speak of that; I will speak about it to you to-morrow." And no human effort could induce him to give any further reply.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes,—"The pilgrimages are assuming a more decidedly political character. No wonder that Henry V. will not stir a finger to recover his throne. The zeal of the French clergy and the powerfully-organised forces of the Catholic Church are on his side. Every lady-shrine in France is a focus of Royalist agitation. Addresses to the Pope and to the Comte de Chambord, and petitions to the Virgin for the eventual triumph of the child of a miracle and the Martyr of the Vatican, are signed by the pilgrims. The voting and militant power the Legitimists can possibly count upon beyond the seat of Government is thus ascertained. Everyone who signs sets down his address, trade, and profession. When zealous electoral agents shall hereafter be needed, the clergy will at once be able to find them out. The Prussian Government has resolutely set its face against pilgrimages in Alsace and the annexed part of the Moselle. Churches where the Virgin has appeared to little girls have been shut up, and sentinels are placed at holy wells to keep off those who are not *bonâ-fide* water-drawers. The nuns of St. Odile have been warned that celestial manifestations will not be tolerated in their historical convent. The establishment of St. Odile is the most celebrated of its kind in Alsace. It occupies a commanding situation on a slope of the Vosges from which the whole of Alsace is visible. In the twelfth century it was renderod famous by the learning and accomplishments of its Abbess Herrade von Landspery, who was skilled in the arts of illuminating missals, designing tapestry, and composing Church music, was versed in the Greek and Latin fathers, and the theology and philosophy of the day, and was the author of the 'Hortus Deliciarum,' which perished in the burning of the Strasburg Library. St. Odile and the learned Abbess Herrade have been troubled in their celestial abode with the cries of patriotic anguish which good Alsatians utter. It does not exactly appear in what way they have expressed their French sympathies; but, whether it be verbally or in signs, Herr von Ernsthausen, the Prefect of the Lower Rhine, has heard enough to make him suspect that political conspirators are at work on the picturesque heights of St. Odile. The Central French Pilgrimage Committee looks forward to an explosion of Mariolatry in the Vosges towards the end of September. A miraculous grotto, with, of course, a fountain, has been discovered about twelve miles from Plombières. It contains a natural granite image of a woman and child. Washing in the spring has healed diseases pronounced by the doctors incurable. Celestial voices have been heard near this grotto by cowherds when the bell of a neighbouring church tolled the hour for vespers, and have sung solemn canticles in a tongue unknown to the ravished listeners. The Queen of Heaven does not disdain to visit the prosaic environs of Paris. She appeared in the course of the summer at Batignolles, and more recently in the Forest of Bondy. A pilgrimage was made last week to Survillers by the Archbishop of Paris, at the head of 1,500 Bellevillites, whose advent there was the greatest miracle of all."

Seventeen persons who had made a pilgrimage near Semur brought an action against the *Echo de l'Auxerrois* for mentioning their names as pilgrims, because the French law forbids journals to speak of affairs pertaining to the private lives of individuals. The *Echo* was sentenced to pay to each of the pilgrims 50f. damages.

THE POPE ON PILGRIMAGES.—The Pope has issued a brief, bearing date the 19th inst., in which he says as pilgrimages in Italy have been prohibited by the Government prefects, several Catholics of Bologna have decided to invite their fellow Catholics to undertake in September three spiritual pilgrimages—one to the Holy Land, the second to the sacred shrines of Italy, and the third to the various foreign sanctuaries. The brief highly commends the project, and grants indulgences to those spiritual pilgrims. His Holiness, moreover, grants indulgences to those who attends the sacraments, visit the churches, and pray to God for concord among Christian princes, the extirpation of heretics, the conversion of sinners, and the triumph of the Church.

RITUALIST POETRY.—The hostility of the Romanising practices of the Church of England has brought out such effusions as the following, which appears in a Ritualistic contemporary :—

"Blest be the tears that flow,
Blest be our sighs of woe,
Sweet Virgin Mary;
See how our foes press on,
Spent is our strength and gone,
Pray, pray for us."

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH.—The Rev. George Rose, formerly vicar of Earlsheaton, near Dewsbury, having seceded from the Established Church, in consequence of the "Bennett Judgment," has been baptized at the Methopolitan Tabernacle by Mr. J. A. Spurgeon as a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. —*Freeman.*

THE CONFLICT WITH ROME IN GERMANY.—The Prussian Minister of Public Worship has closed the clerical seminary at Posen. Bishop Krementz, of Ermeland, has been summoned to appear before the criminal law court at Braunsberg on the 15th of September, to take his trial on several charges brought forward against him. The official Prussian *Provinzial Correspondenz* devotes the principal leader in its latest number to a discussion of the struggle between the Government and the Episcopate. The article closes with a warning to the bishops that the ecclesiastical laws against which they protest can never again be annulled. As the bishops are bound by duty to obey those laws, so Government is equally bound to carry them out, and carry them out it will to the letter. The pre-

sent conduct of the bishops, if persevered in, will not only bring down upon them all punishments threatened in the new laws, but will also widen the rupture already existing between the Church and State, and alienate the Roman Catholic population from them. It is announced in a telegram from Munich that the Supreme Consistory of Bavaria has ordered the 2nd of September to be kept as a national holiday throughout the kingdom. Divine service is to be held in all the churches in grateful commemoration of the national victories of 1870 and 1871. Mgr. Akoseoski, a Roman Catholic priest in Prussia, who had just infringed the new ecclesiastical laws, has been condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment in the fortress of Glogau, Silesia.

THE SECRETARY OF A YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CHARGED WITH BEING A LIBERATIONIST.—A meeting of an extraordinary and exciting character was held by the Whitby Young Men's Christian Association on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of the Rev. J. L. Holbeck, curate of St. John's. An information, or charge, had been laid by Mr. George Willis, of Aislaby, the president of the association, and a leading Churchman, against Mr. E. F. Sewell, of Whitby and Malton, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and also secretary of the Young Men's Association, that he (Mr. Sewell) "had acted inconsistently with his duty as a member and officer of the association in joining the Liberation Society, and had lent his influence to the objects of the society in presiding over a Liberation meeting, and in allowing the Friends' Meeting-house (also the headquarters of the association) to be used for the formation of a local branch of the Liberation Society. Mr. Sewell defended himself against the charge, and said, brought up as a member of the Society of Friends, he had been taught to regard the Church's alliance with the State as an injury to the former; but if it was judged that his connection with the Liberation Society was detrimental to the Young Men's Association, whose welfare he had deeply at heart, he would resign his post in the latter. After a warm discussion, it was resolved that the association, not being implicated in the movements of the Liberation Society, did not feel justified in interfering with the freedom of action of its officials and members. Mr. M. M. Harrison (Mr. Sewell's colleague) proposed that no member of the association be allowed to join the Liberation Society, and that Mr. Sewell's attitude be referred to Mr. W. E. Shipton, the metropolitan secretary. This was not seconded, and Mr. Sewell's resignation was not accepted.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE SOUTHWARK COUNCIL LIBERATION SOCIETY.—This council met on Monday night, August 25, at the board-room, White-street, Borough, Mr. G. S. Knight in the chair. The Rev. G. M. Murphy read the minutes of the previous meeting and a correspondence with J. Locke, Esq., Q.C., M.P., when the following resolutions were unanimously passed. Moved by Mr. W. Thomson, seconded by Mr. J. Meredith, "That this council strongly disapproves of the alienation of Dulwich College lands in granting a site for St. Peter's Church, West Dulwich, and respectfully requests the Government to use their influence with the Charity Commissioners, so that no further misappropriation of this property may take place by granting it to the Church of England or any other religious body except for a fair equivalent; and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the Charity Commissioners, and the governors of the College." The Rev. J. Sinclair moved, and Mr. T. B. Fretwell seconded, "That this council regards the recent reconstruction of the Government, especially the reentrance of the Right Hon. John Bright into the Cabinet, as evidence of a disposition on the part of Mr. Gladstone and the other members of the Government to assume an attitude of fairness and reasonable deference towards the Nonconformist portion of the Liberal party, and waits hopefully for further revelations in conformity with this assumption." Moved by Mr. Jabez West, seconded by Mr. Milne, and supported by several members of the council—"That this council, after due deliberation and inquiry as to the position of the candidates for the borough, and the opinions of the sitting members on ecclesiastical questions as shown by their votes in the House of Commons, and taking into consideration the almost life-long connection of Andrew Dunn, Esq., with the Liberation Society and kindred institutions for the advancement of civil and religious liberty, hereby adopts Mr. Dunn as a candidate thoroughly representing their views on ecclesiastico-political questions, and determines to use every legitimate means to secure his triumphant return to Parliament for the borough of Southwark." The council then adjourned.

BISHOP VAUGHAN ON DISSENTERS AND THE NEW PILGRIMAGE.—The *Manchester Examiner* says that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, in a sermon preached on behalf of his cathedral schools on Sunday, was exceedingly severe upon Dissenters. He said that they had in the past neglected the education of children, and had been dependent upon the public spirit of members of the Church of England for such educational advantages as they had enjoyed. He indicated that they had been basely ungrateful for the charity of which they had thus availed themselves, and had now crowned their folly and wickedness by allying themselves with men of science, falsely so-called, who believed that religion should have no place in the school. Secular education, he said, was an idea not of English growth, but was imported from France, whose disorders were directly attributable to and inseparable from its influence. The Catholic Church, on the contrary, always had been and always would be faithful to the alliance of religious and secular education, and although Catholic teachers were somewhat hampered by the laws of the land from fulfilling their perfect work, they could still do pretty nearly as much as need be desired. Dr. Vaughan, in a pastoral read in all the churches of his diocese yesterday, announced that he had determined to consecrate his flock to the Sacred Heart, and had fixed September 21 for the ceremony. Preparatory to this consecration a deputation, consisting of the bishop, a portion of the cathedral chapter, and representatives of the clergy and laity of the diocese, would take advantage of the national pilgrimage to leave England on the 2nd of September to visit the shrine of St. Margaret Mary of Paray-le-Monial, to whom 200 years ago it is declared that the Saviour revealed Himself, and instituted the Sacrament of the Blessed Heart. Dr. Vaughan, in virtue of powers conferred upon him by the Sovereign Pontiff, promises a plenary indulgence on the usual conditions to all the faithful of both sexes who shall take part in the final consecration of the diocese to the Sacred Heart. The pilgrimage is recommended in the pastoral as "a public act of faith and devotion in the face of a mocking and unbelieving world."

Religious and Denominational News.

OPENING OF SION JUBILEE CHAPEL, BRADFORD.

The series of services in connection with the opening of Sion Jubilee Chapel and Schools, Bradford, was commenced on Tuesday evening, August 12, when a prayer-meeting, presided over by the Rev. J. P. Chown, was held in the new chapel. The following gentlemen took part in the proceedings—the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. T. Aked, Mr. W. Stead, Mr. J. Cooke, and Mr. Clayton. The new chapel and schools, the first stone of which was laid on August 1, 1871, have been erected as a sort of memorial or jubilee commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the erection of the old Sion Chapel. The chapel has been erected from designs by Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, on a site in Peckover Walks, the principal front being to Harris-street. The site altogether contains 3,000 feet of land, and was purchased at a cost of more than 3,000*l.* The style of architecture is of pure Italian, and presents a handsome frontage to Harris-street and Leeds-road, massive in its character, without any excessive ornamentation. The interior of the chapel has been most carefully designed in order that the whole of the congregation may be able to see and hear without any obstruction. The seats are circular, radiating to the pulpit, and are wide and open pews. The gallery is large, supported by light iron columns and trusses. The pulpit is in the form of a raised platform, and immediately in front is the baptistry, lined with white tiles and visible from every part of the chapel. The interior has been specially designed with a view to decoration in colour at some future time. The schoolroom and class-room are a very important feature in the new building, and form educational premises such as do not exist in any chapel yet erected in Bradford. The large Sunday-schoolroom is 70ft. long by 36ft. wide. There are eight class-rooms opening out of the schoolroom, lecture-hall, library, and ladies' sewing-room, and vestries for the minister and deacons, and committee-room.

On Wednesday the services were continued, when sermons were preached by the Rev. J. P. Chown, the pastor, and the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool. The congregations on both occasions were large, and the attendance of many members of other churches was a gratifying proof of the cordial interest taken in the completion of the new undertaking. The sermon in the morning was preached by Mr. Chown, who took as his text Lev. xxv. 11, "A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you."

In the afternoon a luncheon took place in the school room adjoining the new chapel. There was a very large number of persons present, the company being composed to a great extent of ladies. The Rev. J. P. Chown presided. Addresses were given by the Rev. J. Dann, of Westgate Chapel, and the Rev. R. P. Macmaster, of Hallfield Chapel. Mr. Henry Brown said he thought that a noble place of worship had been erected in which Mr. Chown would be able to make his voice heard by larger numbers of their fellow-townsmen than had hitherto been the case at his ordinary Sunday service. He was sure it would give him the greatest satisfaction to hear that that noble building had become too strait for their needs. He concluded by referring in eulogistic terms to the noble-heartedness and unselfishness of Mr. Chown.

The Rev. Charles Williams (Accrington), after a few congratulatory remarks, referred to the material, intellectual, and spiritual progress of Bradford. He said that the whole country was indebted to Bradford for sending Mr. Miall to Parliament, and he hoped they would keep him there. Bradford had done a noble thing in being the chief means of presenting Mr. Miall with the gift of 10,000*l.*, a gift which he trusted would have the blessing of God, and would be a solace of Mr. Miall's life, and render him, if possible, still more useful. Bradford had proved itself in many things to be most active religiously, most intelligent politically, and, he thought he might say, most philanthropic on behalf of any movement which might be for the welfare of the country and the world.

The Rev. John Russell (of Trinity Chapel) addressed a few words of congratulation to the meeting, after which Mr. John Cole, the treasurer of the building fund, made a few remarks as to the financial matters connected with the erection of the chapel. He said that since the movement had originated, the large sum of 8,504*l.* had been received from voluntary subscriptions. They had borrowed 5,000*l.*, which they hoped to pay back very soon; they had borrowed from the bankers 450*l.*, which, with 10*l.* due to the treasurer, made in round numbers about 14,000*l.* as representing the sum they had spent. Mr. Thomas Aked (Scarboro'), the Rev. John Barker (Lockwood), and Mr. W. Stead (Southport), also gave addresses of congratulation.

In the evening the chapel was crowded in every part. The service was conducted by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, who preached an effective sermon from Ephesians iii. 8:—"Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ." After the sermon the Rev. J. P. Chown addressed the congregation in a few pointed remarks as to the cost of the building, and the necessity the congregation was under to ask for help. The site and the block of buildings, of which the chapel itself was the chief, had cost 18,000*l.* The congregation had given generously to the utmost extent of their means, and they now appeal to their friends for help that they might dedicate their chapel and all that belonged to it free from debt to the preaching of the Gospel. The collections during the services on Wednesday realised about 185*l.* 10s.

On Thursday evening the workmen who had been engaged on the building, along with their wives, were entertained in the new school room by the members of the congregation, in order to give expression not only to their appreciation of the manner in which they had done their work, but likewise to show their interest in their spiritual well-being. A very large company sat down to what was appropriately styled a feast, after partaking of which a programme, including vocal and instrumental music, was entered upon. The esteemed pastor, the Rev. J. P. Chown, who has been the moving spirit in originating this feast and entertainment, took the chair. Short addresses were also delivered by the chairman and Messrs. Isaac Philips, John Wilcock, and John Illingworth. A service of fruit was provided during the evening.

On Sunday the services were continued, and sermons were preached morning and evening by the Rev. Arthur Mursell, of London. In the morning there was a large congregation. The rev. gentleman took his text from the 9th chapter of St. Luke, verse 11. There was a very crowded congregation in the evening, the whole of the aisles being filled with seats to accommodate the large numbers who attended. Mr. Mursell preached from the 27th chapter of St. Matthew, verse 34. In the afternoon a Sunday-school teachers and scholars' service took place, and the Rev. J. P. Chown preached a sermon from Proverbs iii., verse 18. There were some special hymns and anthems arranged for the occasion, and the service was a very interesting one. The Sunday-schools in connection with Sion Chapel have been in working operation about fifty years, and thousands have passed through the classes. Not less than twenty per year have been gathered from the school into the church during the last twenty years. In the morning the collections amounted to 33*l.*, in the afternoon to 16*l.*, and in the evening to 40*l.*, making a total of 89*l.*

On Monday evening there was a large tea-party and meeting in connection with the opening services of Sion Chapel and schools. Between 500 and 600 partook of the social cup, and at the meeting afterwards, in the large schoolroom, the attendance was numerous. The Rev. J. P. Chown, the pastor (in the absence of Mr. John Crossley, of Halifax, who had met with a severe accident), presided. Mr. Chown, after a feeling allusion to the sad event, moved a vote of condolence with Mrs. Crossley, which was seconded by Mr. W. Stead, and agreed to unanimously. Mr. Chown stated that the opening services had so far realised 436*l.* Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. J. Cooke, Isaac Phillips, W. Watson, Alderman J. Cole, J. Wilcock, W. E. Glyde, and others. Mr. Wilcock urged that the congregation ought not to rest content simply with clearing off the debt, but they ought to use their opportunity and seek to realise as much money as would build a new chapel in another part of the town. Votes of thanks were given to the ladies, and the chairman read a letter from the workmen who had been engaged in the erection of the chapel thanking the ladies and the Rev. J. P. Chown for the treat that had been given to themselves and their wives. It appeared, from a statement made by Mr. John Cole, the treasurer, that 9,000*l.* had been received in subscriptions. Another 1,000*l.* was promised and would be fully realised. The old chapel and schools were expected to be sold for from 12,000*l.* to 14,000*l.*, and although the outlay on the new chapel and schools would reach up to 19,000*l.*, it was anticipated that there would be a surplus of some 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is to preach in St. George's Hall, Bradford, in October, which will complete the opening services. The meeting closed with the Doxology and benediction.

The Baptists propose to celebrate their centennial, in 1876, by a universal movement throughout the United States in behalf of their institutions of

learning, enlarging them for their proper work, and strengthening them by endowment.

The memorial stone of a new Baptist chapel was laid at Ramsgate on Wednesday by the churchwarden of an adjacent church.

Mrs. Watson, a London lady who devotes her time to evangelisation among the industrial classes, has been entertaining the cabmen of Nottingham.

Mr. William Henry Beckett, of Cheshunt College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to undertake the ministerial duties connected with the Congregational Church at Stebbing, Essex.

The Rev. R. G. Moses, late of Falmouth, has accepted a cordial invitation to the pastorate of the North Baptist Church of Camden, N. J., and will enter upon his work early in September. Meanwhile he will fill out his engagement in supplying the pulpit of the Bedford Av. Church of Brooklyn. —*New York Baptist Weekly.*

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL.—The pastor of Surrey Chapel sailed for America from Liverpool in the Java on Saturday last. A letter from Queenstown, written by Mr. Hall, was received at the prayer-meeting on Monday, he and his fellow voyagers being all well.

WANSTEAD, ESSEX.—The Rev. Nicholas Hurry, of Sevenoaks, formerly of Bournemouth and Torquay, has accepted a cordial invitation from the Congregational Church in this village, and intends to commence his ministry at Wanstead on the first Lord's day in September.

ULVERSTON.—On Tuesday week services in connection with the recognition of the Rev. G. Sadler were held at Ulverston. After a cold collation at the Queen's Hotel, in Soutergate, under the presidency of the Rev. A. Galbraith, of Whitehaven; and after the singing of a hymn, the Rev. W. R. Davies, of Dalton, read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The Rev. R. Halley, D.D., of London, then delivered an impressive address on Congregational principles, taking as a text the 19th Article of the Established Church, and which he stated the Congregationalists conformed to in practice more than those who belonged to the Establishment. After the singing of another hymn, Mr. James Riley, the senior deacon, said a few words in reference to the appointment of Mr. Sadler. The Rev. G. Sadler then gave a statement, in which he described his religious history and principles; the prayer was offered by the Rev. T. Taylor, of Tottlebank, and Mr. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham, gave the charge to the minister in a most forcible and effective manner, detailing at length his duties, pointing out his great responsibilities, and showing the beneficial results which might follow his important labours. A tea-party then took place, and 160 sat down. The charge to the congregation was given in the evening by the Rev. A. Galbraith, of Whitehaven.

THE REV. F. HAYDN WILLIAMS, late of East Cowes, Isle of Wight, sailed on the 21st inst., in the City of Brussels, for Boston, U.S., *vid* New York. Before leaving East Cowes, Mr. Williams received many very gratifying tokens of the high esteem and affection in which he was held. In addition to private gifts of value, as *souvenirs*, he was presented at a crowded public meeting with purses of gold for himself and Mrs. Williams from the church and congregation, through Mr. J. G. Wheeler, the precentor and finance secretary, and also with a very handsome travelling clock in morocco case (bearing a suitable inscription), from the vicar, churchwardens, and members of St. James's Church, East Cowes, through Mr. Henry Masters, the chairman on the occasion, who was for eleven years churchwarden and is now the chairman of the Local Board of Health. Letters of commendation of the highest character and value from the Rev. Canon Prothero, Her Majesty's chaplain at Osborne, Roscow Cole Shedden, Esq., J. P. Henry Auldjo, Esq., Captain Carter, R.N., the Rev. E. Kell, M.A., of Southampton, Stewart, Esq., M.A., LL.D., of Alton, John Fernie, Esq., of Bonchurch, E. D. Williams, Esq., of Chatham, and many other gentlemen of influence, and also a resolution of the most flattering character from the Southampton Nonconformist Ministers' Association, proposed by the Rev. W. Heaton, of Shirley, and seconded by the Rev. S. March, B.A., of Southampton.

TAVISTOCK.—One of the handsomest structures in the West of England was opened at Tavistock on the 13th inst. The buildings consist of a church of Gothic architecture, to seat about 800 people, with a tower and spire 133 feet high, a lecture-hall, affording school accomodation for 500 children, an infant-school, and eight commodious class-rooms, exclusive of site, which the Duke of Bedford grants at a nominal rent; the gross cost is rather above 6,000*l.* To meet this the Duke of Bedford gave 2,800*l.*, as an equivalent for the old chapel, which his grace required for town improvement. The congregation raised among themselves and friends 1,800*l.*, leaving about 1,400*l.* to be raised on the opening day; and by the evening of that day nearly 1,000*l.*, of it had been subscribed, the Duke of Bedford, who was much pleased with the church, presenting 500*l.* as a personal gift. The proceedings of the opening day were as follows:—Sermon in the morning by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., of London; public dinner, presided over by Alfred Rooker, Esq., of which about 180 partook; public tea in the new hall in the evening, to which about 600 sat down; after which a sermon by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown. One of the noteworthy features in connection with the opening was the interest manifested by local Conservative M.P.'s, and clergymen of the neighbourhood, many of whom sent subscriptions, and otherwise showed their sympathy in the cause. On the following Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Halley preached to very large congregations. The opening services will be concluded next Sunday, when the Rev. J. M. Charlton, M.A., principal of the Western College, will preach.

MR. FOUNTAIN J. HARTLEY, of the London Sunday-school Union, who came to this country in May, to bring the greetings of Sunday-school workers in Great Britain to their American brethren, and to become better acquainted with the American Sunday-school system, sailed on his return trip from New York, on Saturday, August 2. His stay in this country has been a busy one, and it is likely to be long remembered by the many friends whom he found or newly won here. He has had good opportunity of seeing the Sunday-schools he came to visit, and of learning their methods of working. His sphere of observation was from Massachusetts to Nebraska, and from Virginia to Canada, giving him some nine thousand miles of travel. He saw church and mission schools in city and country. He attended local conferences of superintendents and teachers and State Sunday-school conventions. He met many of the prominent workers in this cause in different portions of the country, and learned what he could from them all. Indeed, he had every advantage for obtaining the information he sought which could be secured during the brief period of his stay here. His sound good sense and his delightful Christian spirit commended him as widely as he became known, and he carries back with him the sympathies and best wishes of the American Sunday-school public.—*New York Independent.* At a meeting of persons interested in Sunday-schools, held at the premises of the Sunday-school Union, Old Bailey, last week, Mr. Hartley gave an interesting account of his tour in the United States and Canada. He visited about forty schools, and on the whole he thought the Sunday-schools in America were better than those of England. There was a comfort, an elegance, and ornament about them which were never found in England; the floors were carpeted, and the children of the best classes went to those schools.

FALFIELD.—The Mountpleasant Chapel, Falfield, Gloucestershire, has recently been renovated throughout at an outlay of 120*l.* The ground floor has been entirely reseated, the gallery much improved, the pulpit altered and lowered, and suitable provision has been made for heating and lighting the building. The windows have been tastefully reglazed, and the whole work is beautifully painted, stained, and varnished. The reopening services commenced on Sunday, August 17, when the Rev. J. F. T. Hallowes, of Gloucester, preached very appropriate discourses in the morning and evening to large and attentive congregations. On the following Tuesday, a large and respectable company sat down to a public tea provided in the adjoining schoolroom; after which a public meeting was held in the chapel, over which F. Wills, Esq., of Clevedon, ably presided. By the kind assistance of friends far and near, the debt had been reduced to a small sum of about 10*l.*: and after the stirring appeal of the chairman, a list of subscription was entered into headed by himself, and the whole amount was promised before the meeting separated. Addresses were delivered by S. Hayman, Esq., of Bristol, and R. Clarke, Esq., of Cheddar, who both very readily and liberally responded to the chairman's appeal. They were followed by the Rev. Messrs. Davey and Gannaway, of Wotton-under-Edge; Donaldson, of Thornbury: and Robinson, of Berkeley. Each speaker expressed his high admiration of the improvements. The neatness and taste displayed, and the thorough workmanship with which the contractors—Messrs. Tucker and Parker—have executed the work, elicited the praise of all present. After a few words from the pastor—the Rev. D. Griffiths—expressing his gratitude to the Lord for moving so many hearts to render pecuniary aid in the good work of liquidating the entire debt, a vote of thanks, carried by acclamation, was presented to Mr. J. Pitman for his unwearied exertions in superintending the work throughout. The very interesting proceedings were brought to a close by thanking the chairman and other friends for their presence, kindness, and liberality. It may interest some to learn that the woodwork of the old pulpit has been retained, and used in the present one from a feeling of respect to the memory of the great and venerable Dr. Chalmers, of Scotland, who in it preached his *last* sermon.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—The Rev. Dr. Nisbet, of Samoa, addressing a committee of the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, gave an interesting account of the mission work of the London Missionary Society in the South Sea Islands. He stated that he had been a missionary in Polynesia for about thirty years. Sixty years ago every island in Polynesia was under the spell of heathenism. There were now about 400,000 Polynesians who professed Christianity, who had been reclaimed from heathenism, and from many of whose islands cannibalism had been extirpated. Had Christian missions been a success in Polynesia? It must be borne in mind that these missions were still in their infancy. Their converts were children. It could not be expected that they would develope the same exalted standard of moral excellence and moral stamina which might be expected among Christians in civilised white communities. In these latter communities Christianity was the growth of many ages. The Samoan group comprised ten islands, large and small, having a population of 35,000. European missionaries took up their abode in these islands thirty-six years ago. Then the Samoans were a heathen, barbarous people, without any written language. Heathenism had been rooted out from among the Samoans as a people. The 35,000 Samoans were a professedly Christian people. Ordinances of religion were observed, and there were schools in every village. The people were a church-going people, both on Sundays and week-days. The Bible had been translated into their language, and they had an increasing Christian literature. From Samoa the Gospel was being sent to regions beyond, and the voluntary Samoan contributions to the cause of Christianity averaged upwards of 1,000*l.* a-year. About eighty Samoan students were now in the training institution there, which institution sent forth some twenty students yearly. These students had spread far and wide for the purpose of teaching Christianity among the islands of the Pacific, and their teaching had been very effective. He then alluded to the kidnapping trade. From one of the Pacific islands lately occupied by the missionaries, a thousand inhabitants had recently been taken away. Since one of their teachers had been stationed at another of these islands, about three years ago, eighty men had been taken from that island by labour expeditions. He could hardly trust himself to speak about the abominations of this labour traffic. At last, however, this traffic was to receive its death-blow. Polynesia had great and special claims on the churches of Australia; and he might state that it was for the commercial interest of Australia to open up and maintain a trade with the Polynesian islands. The Samoan imports and exports alone ranged from 50,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* a-year. If Australia reaped the benefit of Polynesian earthly things, surely Australians should endeavour to make the Polynesians partners of their spiritual things. With regard to New Guinea, he said that a mission had lately been established on that island, on which there was a population numbering at least 1,000,000. A very encouraging beginning had been made there. There were other large islands near New Guinea, which it was hoped speedy efforts would be made to Christianise.

Correspondence.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS WORK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Being at Clifton for a few days before starting with Mr. Arch on our emigration mission to America, I spent a good part of the Lord's day in reading Mr. Muller's annual report of his great and most Christ-like work here. As I perused that singular production, I could not help feeling what a commentary it was upon the principles enunciated by the *Nonconformist* during the last five-and-twenty years. Here is a man who, without any State assistance, and without even personal application to any human being, has received in answer to prayer to God upwards of half a million of money towards the support of orphans and the propagation of the Gospel in foreign lands. Some thirty-three thousand children and adults have been educated; over a quarter of a million of Bibles and Testaments have been circulated, besides one hundred and sixty-nine thousand smaller portions of the Holy Scriptures. Forty-six millions of tracts and books in various languages have been distributed. Four thousand one hundred and forty orphans have been cared for, and houses built for them at a cost of 150,000*l.*

In addition to this a vast foreign mission is supported. At the present moment no less than one hundred and seventy missionaries are supported in various parts of the world, and the sum expended on such operations has been no less than 127,000*l.*

Here we have an aggregate of Christian work far more astounding than anything recorded in the Acts of the Apostles. And all of it wholly outside not only our great legal ecclesiastical machinery, but all the various agencies of the different sects. This foreigner has come from Germany to teach us not only the utter needlessness of State interference on behalf of religion, but the equal superfluousness of the myriad anxieties of Dissent. The clumsy contrivances of Nonconformity for supporting pious projects he has demonstrated to be altogether unnecessary. Just do your duty and cast your care upon the Lord, appear to be his simple rules of life. And they are as sufficient as they are simple. Irish famines, Crimean wars, Lancashire distresses, mercantile difficulties, coal-dealers' impositions, and yearly increases in the cost of living, affect not the imperturbable calm of this man of faith. If five thousand pounds extra are required he goes to the supreme Owner of the silver and the gold, and, presenting his request, he gets a cheque for the amount. What could be more simple and what more sublime?

As to the *modus operandi* the report is very explicit, and although of course not a tithe of the cases are given, there is enough within the eighty-four pages to make some of us who are growing grey in our devotion to Voluntaryism fancy that we have yet to learn what are its very first principles. Here, for instance, is a letter accompanying a cheque for five hundred pounds from an Irish donor:—"I well remember," says the writer, "some years ago sending you five shillings, which at the time was a great sum for me. Since then, by God's

grace, I have sought to act as a steward, and now I can with more freedom send you five hundred pounds."

Here is a fact worthy of being written in gold and placed over every church and chapel doorway in the kingdom. O ye grasping, covetous Irish clergymen who have been greedily scrambling after the loaves and fishes of the late disestablishment scheme, and ye English successors of the apostles whose all-absorbing anxiety is lest your princely revenues should some day disappear, go and sit at the feet of George Muller, and learn the first lessons of Christian discipleship. "It is now nearly forty-three years," writes this man of God, "since I had any regular income, stipend, or emolument whatever, either in connection with the ministry of the Word, or as director of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad. During all this time it has pleased God, my Heavenly Father, in dependence upon whose power and faithful love I took the step, to put it into the hearts of His children to send me help. I have lacked nothing. On the contrary, I have exceedingly abounded, particularly during the last sixteen years . . . . . The longer I go on in this way, the more I enjoy the blessedness of this true freedom, and this true independence of man, circumstances, times, political events, death of friends, &c."

Words these for other than Episcopalian ears! The hireling spirit is inseparable from the hireling's lot. What is the bane of many an external prosperous Dissenting chapel? Its dead or living endowment. Who is not able to reckon up a dozen once flourishing Nonconforming interests which have come to grief through their fatal dependence on man rather than on God? That which is crooked cannot be made straight, and the religious superstructure whose foundation is not the eternal adamant of God's will, as revealed in His Word, must sooner or later crumble into dust.

I would therefore, as my last word, before embarking with my Christian brother Arch for the Far West, urge upon Dissenters a prayerful study of the thirty-fourth annual record of the wondrous doings on Ashley Down.

I the more earnestly press the matter as I have no possible sympathy with Mr. Muller's peculiar religious notions, and as I have little doubt that he would regard both the distinctive work of the *Nonconformist* and my own just now, as somewhat wide of the mark.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
ARTHUR CLAYDEN.

Clifton, 24th August, 1873.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON'S CHARGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to direct the attention of your readers to a passage in the recent charge of the Bishop of Ripon. "It is remarkable that whilst in this country an agitation is going forward to dissociate the Church from the State, in America, where there is no alliance between the Government and religion, a movement in the opposite direction has commenced. We are told on good authority that 'a comprehensive survey of the history of the United States from their first formation, of the deplorable evils that have long been rising, and are rapidly extending under its present constitution, and of the utter powerlessness of Congress, constituted as it now is, to grapple with these evils, is producing a silent but extensive change in the views of thousands of American Christians. They are manifestly abandoning the old voluntary theory of the entire separation of the legislature from religion as wholly untenable, and as deeply dangerous, if not ruinous, to the country.'" The bishop's "good authority" is a letter to the *Falkirk Herald*, by the Rev. E. M. Rate, from which he makes the quotation that is included in the extract I have given from his lordship's charge. This extract will probably remind a few of your oldest readers of a controversy which took place nearly forty years ago betwixt the Rev. C. Colton, A.M., an able American minister, whilst on a visit to this country, and the then Bishop of London. It is interesting and instructive now.

What does the bishop mean by stating that "there is no alliance between Government and religion" in America? If he means that there is no pre-eminence by law to one or more sects he is quite correct. There is no Church Establishment, but in various ways there is a recognition of Christianity.

After giving several quotations from American judicial authorities and parliamentary debates, Mr. Colton observes,—"These extracts are considered quite sufficient to show the sense and extent in which Christianity is recognised in America as 'part and parcel of the law of the land.' . . . . . and that it is possible for a nation to recognise Christianity, and to cherish its sacred principles in their hearts, while they decline to *impose* it on any individual." The following quotation from Mr. C.'s first pamphlet, p. 62, has an important bearing upon this point. "The several States of the Union are accustomed to afford every convenient facility for the most efficient influence of churches and religious bodies, by giving security to every species of property devoted to religious uses, generally by ordinary laws for the right use of the Christian Sabbath; and by setting an example of respect for other Christian institutions. There is no interest of the people, over which the judicial tribunals watch with a more tender regard, than their religion; it being well understood that religion is the foundation of a pure morality, and the most effectual means of attaining the desirable ends of society. An impartial legislative and judicial favour towards religion is one of the most popular features of the American Government."

Since these passages were penned there has been no important change in American laws and institutions, so far as religion is concerned. Why, then, does Mr. Rate, whose statement the bishop endorses, talk about the "entire separation of the legislature from religion"?

In comparing the number of ministers actually at work in this country and in the United States in proportion to the population, Mr. Colton refers to "the peculiar difficulties under which America has laboured as a new country, and with a population doubling every twenty-five years. And yet," he says, "with all these disadvantages to struggle with, it would appear, not only that she is far better supplied than England, in proportion to the population; but her supply of ministers has gained and still gains upon the increase of population, while that of England is going backwards, the Establishment alone being considered." Remember this was written in 1834. Since then Episcopalians have put forth increased efforts in various ways.

Another statement of the bishop's I venture to challenge. He says, "A movement in the opposite direction has commenced," that is, as I understand his lordship, a movement has commenced in the United States in favour of a union of Church and State. We have a right to ask for some stronger proof of the truth of this statement than a letter in a Scotch newspaper. Until this is furnished, we must decline to accept it, on anybody's *ipse dixit*. During last winter, the Rev. Dr. Potter, of Sheffield, made a similar statement in a lecture in Lancashire, which led to some interesting correspondence in the *Manchester Examiner and Times*. One correspondent, who had resided in and had travelled over a large proportion of the States, said (I quote from memory) that there were, no doubt, in America, as in other countries, individuals who held strange and extravagant notions, but he was satisfied there were very few persons out of bedlam who were in favour of having a Church Establishment. How anyone who is acquainted with the history of the United States, its literature, and the present state of opinion, can credit such a statement, is to me marvellous. If such "a movement has commenced," depend upon it it will soon come to nought.

In reference to the abandonment of all taxation for religious purposes in the early part of this century in Connecticut, and its results, Mr. Colton says, "Religion prospered, old animosities were forgotten, infidelity became less bold and gradually disappeared, and I question whether a man can be found in the State of Connecticut, layman or minister, belonging to that great and most numerous of all the Christian bodies, formerly called the 'Standing Order,' that would be willing to go back to the old state of things if it were offered, and that with the assurance of a perpetuity without opposition. The celebrated A. De Tocqueville, in his work "Democracy in America," observes, "Upon my arrival in the United States the religious aspect of the country was the first thing that struck my attention, and the longer I stayed there the more did I perceive the great political consequences resulting from this state of things, to which I was unaccustomed. . . . As a member of the Roman Catholic Church I was more particularly brought into contact with several of its priests, with whom I became intimately acquainted. To each of these men I expressed my astonishment, and I explained my doubts. I found that they differed on matters of detail alone, and that they mainly attributed the peaceful dominion of religion in their country to the separation of Church and State."

I hope this great question of Church Establishments will receive due attention at one of the sittings of the approaching meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, but whether it does so or not those Europeans who will be present, and who will visit various parts of the States, will have an opportunity of ascertaining the state of public opinion on this subject, and of judging as to the power and results of Voluntaryism in the maintenance and spread of religious agencies. I am glad that the able secretary of the Liberation Society is now in that great country, and I feel assured that if needs be he will receive fresh stimulus to labour to bring about the time when there will be no favoured sect in this land.

I am, yours truly,
AN OLD LIBERATIONIST.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—I have wondered many times of late why the Nonconformist committees and churches throughout the country do not afford facilities to persons who may wish to become members of the Liberation Society. My late father was an active member of the Anti-State-Church Association upwards of twenty-five years ago. I have his card of membership—the design of which I always admired—but being ill in bed I cannot look for it. If I remember rightly, the chief rule was—"That all who paid one shilling and upwards per annum should be considered members." I am not aware that the Liberation Society make any special efforts to obtain members; if not, why? There are vast numbers of people throughout the country who agree with its object, and why should they not be asked to become members? We are on the eve of a general election, and now is the time to advocate the principle of the Liberation Society; and *now* is the time to urge upon all who agree with its principles to join. Union is strength. For my own part, I have always though and said, "That the union between the Church and the State has been one of the greatest curses that ever afflicted mankind." Hoping that you will kindly find a corner for this,

I am, very truly, yours,
FREDERICK HINE.

14, Ladywood-road, Birmingham,
August 26, 1873.

CENTRALISATION.

No. 3.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—In my last letter I endeavoured to show that the present administration had "boldly entered upon the policy described as a *negation of progress*; their theory and method being summed up in coercion and repression." I have so far applied these principles to their secular application only. Of the ecclesiastical policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government I need say but little. The bulk of the Nonconformists are beginning, at last, to see "whither those principles are tending." There is scarcely a principle held dear by the successors of the Puritans that has not been ruthlessly betrayed by the present leader of the Liberal (?) party. How could we reasonably expect otherwise? If we had acted on the Divine injunction, to have "no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness," we, to-day, should be in a very different plight. What could we expect from an alliance between Nonconformists and Romanists led by the prophet of the sacerdotal party in the Anglican Establishment? They made use of Nonconformists and working men to climb into power. In 1868 we fought to further the *negation of progress* in secular, and *retrogression* in ecclesiastical legislation. I need not say one word respecting the educational policy of the administration. I even regard what some people style the "great" Irish Church Act as a great sham, as the wholesale licensing of curates to claim "compensation," and the monstrous claims of the bishops and bulk of the clergy, showed it to be. Where, I ask, is the 7,000,000*l.* surplus, so ostentatiously estimated, and laid out for the benefit of the poor (in fine words) by the author of the Act. Echo answers, "Where?" Then again almost every appointment in the Church that has been made by the Prime Minister has been in favour of that party which seems to be doing its utmost to pave the way for the re-establishment in this country of that "power of darkness," the Church of Rome.

In the face of the "portentous phenomena," we now witness in this country and Europe the revival of the monstrous and wicked claims of the priesthood to "domination over the souls of men, and thereby priestly control over their temporal affairs." I ask, where are we Nonconformists? It may be we have been, during the last five years, working on the side of "that Man of Sin, the Son of Perdition," who it is thought by some has revealed himself in the infallibility dogma. Mr. Gladstone has been compared to Cromwell, but it seems to me that the *rôle* of Strafford or Laud would best become "our great leader!" If he be our Cromwell God help us!

In conclusion, I earnestly ask all true Nonconformists to shake off the unaccountable fascination that has possessed them these past five years, and to break up this unholy alliance between Puritanism and priestism, and leave Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop Manning, and the "great" Liberal party with all its motley crew. Let us seek an alliance with the working man, the agricultural labourer, and the poor, who have been so cruelly despoiled of their inheritance by the atrocious Endowed Schools Act. In short, let us have no further "fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness." In so doing we may be able to raise up a party that shall be a barrier against the wave of priestism, which is surely advancing, to do something to heal the wounds caused by class legislation and centralisation, to rebuke and repress priestly oppression, develope the material and moral forces of the land, secure equality of rights and privileges, and thus lift our country to its predestined rank among *Protestant* nations.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
AN INDEPENDENT.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—I was one of those who first supported Mr. Forster when he came out for Bradford, and bitterly he has disappointed me in his educational policy. At Leeds he was asked if he were in favour of total and complete religious equality, and he replied without hesitation in the affirmative. If any of your readers require it, I can give them the newspaper with the date and year, where they will find both question and answer.

He went into Parliament as a Radical and as a professing friend of the people, and he has bribed the clergy and the Conservatives to pass his educational bill by large grants out of the public money, without having the courage to make the erection of board schools and the attendance of children of a school age,

compulsory. Far more favour has been shown by him to the consciences of paupers, than to the consciences of Free Churchmen. According to Mr. Forster, it would be the height of cruelty and injustice for pauper parents to have to send their children to any particular school, whereas in many districts it would be no wrong for thousands of Christian people to have to send their children to a school where they are taught by the State-paid clergy. (Lord Brougham and Sir James Mackintosh both say they are "State-paid"), that their parents are schismatics because they believe the Bible, the Word of God, to be their only statute-book.

Mr. Forster can have little idea of the feeling and opinion entertained towards him by the large majority of the Liberal party throughout the country, on account of his educational Act, however we may be misrepresented by certain Liberal newspapers. The Conservatives sound his praise, and one of the bitterest of his opponents at the last election—and turncoats are proverbially bitter—says he would give ten years of his life not to have opposed him upon that occasion. Surely no stronger condemnation of Mr. Forster's conduct could possibly be uttered! On the other hand, a gentleman who has given more time and more money to the Liberal cause than almost anyone within the borough, said to me the other day, "I am going to meet Lord Frederick Cavendish, but if he owns Mr. Forster, I would not go near the place." If Mr. Forster be carried at the next election, it will not be by Liberal, but by Conservative votes, and the aid of that milk-and-water party "the moderate Whigs."

The Liberals argue that it is better to have an open enemy than a false friend. If the Anglican Church, which has for ages wrongfully possessed herself of the national property, is to receive more and more State support, it had better receive that support from the Conservatives, rather than from a Liberal leader who hassaid that he is in favour of complete religious equality and is a friend of the people, and yet whose money he has most unjustly misapplied, in promoting and strengthening a miserable sectarian education. You and I, Sir, long for the time—"the good time coming"—when these religious squabbles will cease—when the State shall no longer interfere with religion—when Parliament, no longer chosen from a sect or a class, shall consist of the best men of all parties and all beliefs, who will govern the country for the benefit of the whole community from one end to the other of the British empire.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
ANOTHER BRADFORD ELECTOR.

Bradford, August 25, 1873.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY.

The *Times*, in announcing the retirement of Mr. Monsell from the office of Postmaster-General, does not fear to suggest, in spite of the cloud of unpopularity which has gathered round his name, that no man is to be found more competent for the post than Mr. Ayrton. The office of Judge Advocate-General is not a position for a skilful administrator, and there is a flavour of jurisprudence about the duties which might make it an acceptable and appropriate introduction to official life for such an "independent member" as Mr. Vernon Harcourt. Speculations of this nature, the *Times* says, lead us to a wider survey of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. No one who remembers the history of last session can maintain that Mr. Gladstone's Government continues to represent the Parliamentary strength of the party which it leads. Its most damaging critics as well as its most helpful and ingenious apologists have been independent Liberals, and no member of the House took a more prominent part both in getting rid of the Irish University Bill and in saving the Government from sharing its ruin than Mr. Bouverie. Mr. Bouverie, too, is not unknown to official life, and the propriety of now taking into the Cabinet a conspicuous opponent of Ultramontane views is not less clear than the inexpediency of retaining Mr. Monsell as a representative of a powerful hierarchy which declines to be represented. The incongruity of some of the recent appointment is so manifest as to suggest their provisional and tentative character. Mr. Lowe is a man who can hardly be left out of a Liberal Cabinet, and who certainly would not remain out long; but there is no one less fitted to superintend the delicate machine of our domestic administration. It is said that the Duke of Argyll has been recently suffering from impaired health. The duke, after not an inglorious official career, could afford to withdraw from the wearying struggle of politics, or it may be that by some comfortable exchange he might succeed Lord Aberdare in the Presidency of the Council. In any case, a vacancy at the India Office is not impossible, and it would leave open a place which Mr. Lowe is peculiarly fitted to fill. If Mr. Lowe migrates once again from the Home Office to the India Office, there will be an opening created for a new Ministerial recruit. We have already pointed to the claims of Mr. Bouverie, and were he to succeed Mr. Lowe his appointment would decidedly strengthen the Government.

The *Post*, judging from appearances, and without the slight pretension to speak with authority, believes that Mr. Gladstone intends to carry on the Government of the country with the present House of Commons for another year, and that, unless driven to it by a hostile vote, he will not dissolve before the autumn of 1874. If there was no necessity for a dissolution when the Ministry resigned in the spring there has arisen no necessity for a dissolution since, and it is reasonable to assume that Mr Gladstone will afford to the Parliament which will be convened in February the opportunity of carrying out the Ministerial programme which will then be submitted to it. But although Mr. Gladstone will not hurry on a dissolution, and will take almost as much out of the present House of Commons as the law will allow him, the question remains whether it is prudent or politic on his part to take this course. That the Administration has somewhat fallen into disrepute cannot be denied, and that a general election at the present moment would be attended with the same favourable results for the Liberal party as on the last occasion is not very probable; but it does not therefore follow that the present House of Commons has ceased to represent faithfully the country. Mr. Gladstone is conscious of having committed blunders, but he doubtless thinks that he would cap them with the most egregious blunder of all if he were to go out of his way to court a general election at the precise moment when he and his colleagues are under a cloud. He is evidently anxious to propitiate, and it is but natural that he should wait until he sees whether his well-intentioned efforts will be crowned with success.

The *Daily News* remarks that in seeking to strengthen his administration, there are certain errors suggested by the history of the last five years against which experience will doubtless guard the Prime Minister. It is becoming too much the fashion to select members of the Government less on account of their usefulness in office than because of their power of doing mischief if left out. Every now and then we hear this and that person recommended for office, not because he has distinguished himself by his command of this or that department of legislation, or has acquired the confidence of the public in connection with some important reform, but because he has shown himself a too candid friend in some parliamentary crisis, or has led a small party with skill on the eve of a division. These are not the persons who can save a Ministry needing reinvigoration.

The *Standard* holds that none of the changes reported can help to remedy the fatal disease of the Cabinet—administrative incapacity and damaged reputation. The proposed reconstruction will leave Ministers much where they were after having committed them to a confession of failure and a formal plea of incapacity. It will neither reconcile the House of Commons nor reanimate the Liberalism that has died out of the constituencies; neither help Mr. Gladstone to redeem himself before dissolving, nor render him one whit more popular when he is at last compelled to appeal to the country.

The *Hour* is of opinion that these last-announced Ministerial changes are on the whole calculated to strengthen the Government as an executive and administrative body. At the same time, it is not unconscious of the circumstance that the fact and the apprehension of mutability do of themselves militate against the popular prestige of a Government, and are likely to destroy that sentiment of public confidence which is the vital breath of all administrations.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE NORTH-WEST RIDING ELECTION.—The election for the Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire took place at Bradford yesterday morning, when Lord F. C. Cavendish (Liberal) was returned without opposition. His lordship, who was nominated by Mr. M. Wilson, and seconded by Sir Titus Salt, made no speech upon the occasion. There were very few persons present.

HACKNEY.—Mr. John Holms, M.P., will again offer himself for the representation of Hackney at the general election.

GREENWICH.—The friends and supporters of Dr. Baxter Langley, the Radical candidate for Greenwich, have held a meeting to "consider their position and prospects," when an alliance was offered to the moderate Liberals on the condition of a choice of candidates by either party, and then a joint candidature for the gentleman so selected as the representative of the United Liberal party, but although this offer has been made in resolutions before, no sign of its acceptance by the moderate Liberals has been made. Mr. Evelyn Liardet, the new Conservative candidate, is commencing an active canvass. The Conservatives and the Radicals are extremely active in collecting the claims of voters, but the moderate Liberals appear to possess no organisation or recognised representative to look after the register, and it is probable the forthcoming bother in the registration court will be between the first-named parties.

NOTTINGHAM.—Captain Denison, nephew of the late Lord Ossington, has, it is stated, accepted the invitation of the Conservatives of Nottingham to stand for that town.

CHELTENHAM.—Mr. H. B. Samuelson, the sitting Liberal member, has been addressing crowded and enthusiastic meetings in the several wards of the town during the past week. That the party is thoroughly united was shown by the fact that in each instance votes of confidence in the hon. gentleman were unanimously passed. At the last election Mr. Samuelson was returned by a majority of nearly 200, and it is confidently expected that the majority when the next election takes place will be fully as large, the Liberals claiming a considerable accession of strength upon the register since that time. Mr. Samuelson will be opposed by Mr. Agg-Gardner, a local brewer, whom he defeated at the election in 1868 by the majority above stated.

NORTH DURHAM.—It is now certain that at the next general election Viscount Castlereagh, eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, will, along with the present member, Mr. George Elliott, contest North Durham in the Conservative interest.

STALYBRIDGE.—The Rev. J. R. Stephens, secretary to the Stalybridge Trades Union Council, and the coadjutor of the late Mr. Oastler, the "Factory King," is to be brought out at the next general election in opposition to Mr. N. Buckley, the present Liberal member. Mr. Stephens, who will be supported by the Conservative party, will contest the borough on independent principles, though he is in favour of the disestablishment of the Church. He is a strong trades-unionist, and would be in favour of any measure requiring the ages of children to be raised before being employed in factories. He is an opponent of the Permissive Bill, and against all further restrictions of the liquor-traffic, and is strongly opposed to compulsory education.

BLACKBURN.—In view of the "split" that is supposed to have taken place in the Conservative camp, the heads of the Liberal party have selected two candidates. The first in the field was Mr. W. E. Briggs, a gentleman who has matriculated in a university, but who at present is a partner with his brother, Mr. James Briggs, as a manufacturer. Mr. Richard Shackleton, corn-miller, was requested to stand in conjunction with Mr. Briggs, but he refused. He has reconsidered his decision, and has consented to offer himself as the second Liberal candidate. It is, however, believed that if any compromise can be made Mr. Shackleton will retire. There is not at present the slightest probability of Mr. Thwaites being accepted by the Conservative party, even if Mr. Hornby, senior, should say "Nay" to the deputation who will shortly meet him.

BARNSTAPLE.—Mr. Samuel D. Waddy, barrister, has issued his address to the electors of Barnstaple.

DUNDEE.—Mr. Edward Jenkins was presented on Tuesday at a social entertainment in the Drill-hall, Dundee, with a piece of plate and a cheque for 1,000*l.* by his friends and admirers in that town. In returning his acknowledgments, he made a long speech, dwelling on the circumstances of the late election, and the present position of the Liberal party.

BATH.—Lord John Hervey, who has been selected by the Liberal party of Bath to contest the representation of the city at the general election, in conjunction with Mr. A. D. Hayter, who was defeated at the last election, appeared before a large gathering of the party, held on Monday evening at the Guildhall. Mr. Hayter was also present. A vote of confidence in both candidates was passed.

WATERFORD.—Mr. Bernal Osborne, the present member, has intimated his intention of contesting Waterford City at the next general election. The hon. gentleman will, it is stated, be opposed by Mr. Edward Gibson, Q.C., in the Conservative interest.

SHAFTESBURY.—The nomination of candidates for Shaftesbury took place yesterday. The candidates proposed were Mr. Danby Seymour (Liberal), and Mr. Benett Stanford (Conservative).

RENFREWSHIRE.—The *Gazette* contains a notification from the Speaker that he will, at the end of six days, issue a new writ for the election of a member for the county of Renfrew, in the room of Mr. Bruce, who has been created a peer. The candidates are Colonel Mure (Liberal), and Colonel Campbell (Conservative).

Epitome of News.

Her Majesty attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie on Sunday. She was accompanied by Prince Leopold, the Princess Beatrice, and Prince and Princess Christian. The Premier (who is now in attendance on the Queen) and Mrs. Gladstone were also present. The Rev. Dr. Watson, of Dundee, preached on the occasion, from the 8th chapter of Luke, 1st to 10th verses. The weather was beautiful and the church was crowded.

Prince Alamayou of Abyssinia is a visitor at Balmoral Castle.

The Prince of Wales on leaving Holyhead went in the Victoria and Albert at Plymouth, and has since proceeded to Portsmouth.

Prince Arthur has had a very narrow escape from being drowned. While bathing at Trouville, on the north coast of France, early on Tuesday, he was carried away by a strong current, and had become quite unconscious when his danger was happily observed by Captain Lane, his aide-de-camp, and the bathing master, who rescued him. On restoratives being applied, the prince quickly recovered. The beach is a very dangerous one. His Royal Highness left Trouville on Saturday for Guernsey, and landed there on Monday. After calling on the governor, the prince drove round the island, and in the evening he dined with his excellency. The island is in a state of excitement in consequence of the royal visit.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. C. S. Parker, M.P., will visit Mr. William Graham, M.P. for Glasgow, at Strathallan Castle, near Auchterarder, during the season.

Mr. Disraeli, it is stated, will deliver his intu-

gural address as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University about the middle of November.

The members of the commission which is shortly to be appointed to inquire into the salaries and expenditure of the courts of law will be (the *Scotsman* says)—Lord Lisgar, better remembered as Sir George Young; Mr. Trevelyan, M.P.; Mr. Algernon West, Mr. Law, of the Treasury, and Mr. Rowsell, the Superintendent of Contracts at the Admiralty.

Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, assistant quartermaster-general, who was engaged at the Dartmoor manœuvres, has met with an untimely death. Attempting to cross the river Meavy at Gratton Ford, the carriage was overturned, and he and Captain Colomb, his companion, were thrown into the river. They both reached the bank, and Captain Colomb went for assistance, and on his return found Colonel Mackenzie lying on the bank, dead.

Publicity has just been given to an extensive jewel robbery in London. While a firm in Bond-street were preparing several packages for the inspection of the Shah of Persia, it was discovered that one containing jewellery worth 10,000*l.* was missing. The gold setting of the jewellery has since been found in the Thames, but no clue to the thieves has been obtained.

At the Liverpool Assizes last week, Mr. Lamont, a Liverpool glass-merchant, recovered—nominally from the London and North-Western, but in reality from the Caledonian Company—4,500*l.* as compensation for injuries sustained in the accident at Kirtlebridge. A new trial has been refused.

The directors of the Bank of England on Thursday reduced the official rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent.

Mr. Butt and his satellites appeared at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week—this time in their capacity of "the Confederation of the Home Government Association of England." It was resolved that the whole energies of this confederation should be devoted to the election of Home Rulers in England as well as in Ireland—"members who would not vote for coercion."

The storm on Sunday evening appears to have been most severe in the eastern counties. The rain fell in torrents, and the lightning is described as extremely vivid, and both in sheets and forked. Mr. Rae, a tradesman of Wisbeach, was driving home with his wife from Downham, in the midst of the storm, when the horse, being terrified by a loud clap of thunder, bolted into the canal. Mrs. Rae and the horse were drowned, and Mr. Rae was got out in an unconscious state.

A flock of sheep which were being driven across the North-Eastern Railway at Corston Station, a few miles from Northallerton, on Monday, were run into by a Scotch express train, which killed no fewer than twenty-six of them and injured others.

The Tichborne Claimant addressed a crowd at Loughborough on Saturday. While he was speaking the boarding of the platform gave way. No one was injured.

London was visited by a severe thunderstorm on Sunday evening, accompanied by a very heavy fall of rain.

The East-end carmen have held a mass meeting at Brick-lane, Bethnal-green, to ventilate their grievances. They complain of having to work eighteen to twenty hours a day for 3s. 6d., less fines and incidental expenses for broken nosebags or damaged sacks. The usual resolutions were passed, and a number of men joined the Carmen's Association.

A little sea-going vessel, to be called a "lifeship," was launched at Southampton on Saturday. It has been designed by Captain Hans Busk, and the use to which it is to be put is to cruise up and down the Channel in all weathers, bringing succour to ships when approaching a lee shore from the windward side. The vessel, which is to be called the Peronelle, is about seventy tons burthen, and will be furnished with engines of 70-horse power.

A woman named Elizabeth Greaves travelled from Sunderland to Seaham, and walked into the sea with her infant child. Mr. James George, a Presbyterian minister, saw her, and went for assistance, but before aid could arrive the child was dead. The woman was insane.

The new Albert Bridge at Chelsea was opened to the public on Saturday. It is situated nearly midway between the Chelsea suspension bridge and the old wooden bridge at Battersea. There was no formal ceremonial.

Mr. Gladstone's secretary, writing to Mr. J. Chamberlain, of the National Education League, says that the telegraphic summary of the Premier's recent speech on the subject of school boards does not, in Mr. Gladstone's judgment, accurately convey the scope of his remarks, as the recommendation and argument which they contained were founded not on any general rule, but on the local circumstances of the case at Hawarden, which, of course, it does not fully set forth.

The Rev. John Stevenson, the newly-appointed Wesleyan minister at Cambridge, was driving to his appointment at the Hobson-street Chapel on Sunday morning, when his horse became restive and ran away, falling in Sydney-street, and pitching Mr. Stevenson on the paved roadway, dislocating his shoulder, and causing other injuries. Fortunately, surgical aid was quickly at hand, and the shoulder was reset, and, after three hours' rest, he was removed to his residence at Cottenham.

The park at the west-end of Newcastle was opened to the public on Monday. It has been purchased at a cost of 25,000*l.* by Joseph Cowen, jun., and four other members of the Town Council, but it is expected that the place will ultimately be taken off their hands by the Corporation.

It is intended to erect in a suitable place in the centre of London statues to the memory of Wycliffe and Tyndale, in commemoration of their efforts to secure a free and open Bible for the people.

A lady has died in a dentist's shop in Brighton whilst under the influence of chloroform.

The Registrar-General having stated in his report that "the system of marriage by banns in populous places affords great facilities for clandestine marriages," the clergy have taken the matter up, and are endeavouring to prove to the contrary.

It is thought that the City Division of the London School Board will save the expense of a contested election, as the four sitting members are all willing to accept a new term.

The Chief Constable of Liverpool has reported to the magistrates that since the passing of the Licensing Act there has been an increase in the amount of drunkenness.

It is understood that the Queen will visit the Isle of Skye whilst on her Highland tour. She will be the first of our Sovereigns since James IV. of Scotland who has visited the Hebrides.

A Good Templar has been expelled from a Dundee lodge because he had stated in the newspapers that a deputy of his lodge had declared that all Templars who voted for Mr. Yeaman in the recent Parliamentary election would be deposed.

A bust of the late Rev. F. D. Maurice has been placed in the Chapel of St. John Baptist in Westminster Abbey.

At the London and North-Western Railway meeting on Saturday, Mr. Moon, the chairman, referring to the recent terrible accident at Wigan, remarked that "what the end of it could be no one could tell; but it was certain that the accident was not the result of mismanagement, for the greatest care was always taken in conducting the traffic, and the directors were ignorant of anything more that could have been done to insure safety."

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold has started on a tour through the great industrial centres of Europe to investigate the labour question, and the relation between capitalist and *employé*. His report, which will have a political as well as an industrial bearing, will appear during the autumn, as a series of letters, in a well-known London daily newspaper.

The Duke of Edinburgh travelled by rail along the Trent Valley line, and was met by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot and driven to Ingestre Hall. His royal highness is attending the Birmingham Musical Festival.

At Brighton, on Monday, a gentleman from London, named Donaldson, fell down on the beach immediately after leaving a machine from which he had bathed, and died. It was stated that the deceased had suffered from heart-disease.

Typhoid fever has broken out among some of the people living in Chatham Dockyard. Two women have died from it. A gardener, his son, and a policeman have also been attacked with it, and are in the hospital.

A train, containing a great number of persons who had been at Armagh on the occasion of the opening of the Roman Catholic cathedral there, was returning to Dublin on Sunday night when it was attacked by a number of persons, supposed to be Orangemen, who threw volleys of stones into the carriages at different points on the route. Several of the passengers are reported to be seriously injured.

A meeting of the committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union was held at Leamington on Monday night to wish success to Mr. Arch in his mission to America, for which country he is to sail on Thursday. Several addresses were delivered, and Mr. Arch spoke generally upon the object of his mission, stating that he was determined to emancipate his fellow-men if he had to remain for five years.

Another "mysterious disappearance" has been cleared up. Mr. James Stanton, aged forty, who was in the employ of a firm in Aldersgate-street, received his wages on the evening of the 15th of August, and was never again seen alive. Some days afterwards his body was found at 5 a.m. hanging by a rope from a tree in Seymour-road, Wandsworth. In a pocket, written with a blue pencil on a portion of a weekly paper, was found the following:—"Dear Wife,—I hardly know what I am doing. My health is so very frail. No food since last Friday—my wages lost. I leave all the things to you, for you must get married to a better husband than I have been, because you are too good for me. Farewell. I have been hard up day and night—no food, no grub. Farewell.—Bad Husband." At the inquest it was stated that the deceased had suffered from sunstroke in India during the mutiny, and had lately been strange in his manner. His widow said that her husband had moved in a much higher sphere of life, and often grieved at his reduced circumstances. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

During the thunderstorm on Sunday night the lightning struck two cottages at Highworth, near Swindon, passed down the chimney which divided the two, and, entering the house of a man named Rodbourne, who was ill in bed, struck his wife, who was sitting near the fireplace, and hurled her across the room, scorching her right arm severely. In the house on the other side of the chimney, two boys, sitting near the fireplace, were struck and stunned for a time, and marks were made on the floor as if from the blows of a pickaxe. The mother of the boys, who was upstairs, was also burnt on the right side, and there was a black streak on the sleeve of her dress, but she sustained no injury. When the lightning struck the houses it produced a sound similar to that of musketry.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is stated in a telegram from the Hague that all the Dutch Ministers have resigned.

Prince Napoleon has again been elected President of the Council-General for Corsica.

General Garibaldi has accepted the invitation of the French refugees at Geneva to preside at a banquet there on September 4 next.

A fault has been discovered in the Brazil Telegraph Cable, now in process of submergence. The fault is stated to be off Lisbon.

Germany, it is said, proposes the adjournment of the International Postal Congress, Russia not being able at present to take part in it.

It has been intimated to the Sultan of Zanzibar that it is not convenient to receive him in England at present.

King Victor Emmanuel has given 1,000f. towards the erection of the monument to the late M. Ratazzi.

A Constantinople telegram to the *Times* says that an understanding has been come to between the Sultan and the Shah upon the questions pending between the two countries.

A cable telegram states that President Grant has approved the sentence passed upon Captain Jack and five other Modocs, who are to be hanged on October 3 next, at Fort Klamath.

A despatch from the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, at Alexandria, states that Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, together with Lieutenant Baker and party, had arrived safely at Suez, and were expected to proceed to Cairo in a day or two.

Brigandage still flourishes in some parts of Italy. A telegram from Salerno announces the dispersion of a band near that city, its chief Manzi, a notorious brigand, with six of his compatriots, being killed.

The French Conservative Republicans have had the advantage at the Councils-General, fifty of the Presidents elected being of their party, while twenty-three belong to the Left, and twelve to the Left Centre.

A correspondent at Lincoln, Nebraska, writes:—"An immense and splendid wheat crop is now nearly harvested in Nebraska. The weather could not be more propitious. Our Indian corn crop promises first-rate, never better."

There are most serious apprehensions about a famine in Mysore. No rain has fallen, when it was most needed. A public meeting has been called by the Commissioner in Bangalore to take steps to provide for the disaster. A timely shower may result in a change.

Accident to Tom Thumb's Wife.—A lamentable accident has befallen Mrs. C. S. Stratton, better known as the wife of General Tom Thumb. The other day the little lady fell down a flight of stairs at her home in Middlesborough, Mass., and sustained severe injuries to her spine and head.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Marriage.—The St. Petersburg papers are publishing particulars of the preparations for the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage. All the members of the Imperial family are to assemble next month at Livadia to meet his royal highness, who is to reside there until October, when he is to return for a short time to England. The duke will arrive at St. Petersburg in December, and the nuptials will be celebrated in that capital in January next.

Fight between Indians.—Advices reaching England from America yesterday give particulars of a desperate battle between Pawnees and Sioux Indians, in Nebraska, on the 14th instant. The former tribe were engaged in their annual buffalo-hunt when a much larger number of Sioux fell upon them, armed with the Henry rifle. The most horrible atrocities were committed by the attackers, squaws being scalped and children flung into the camp-fires. The Pawnees lost over a hundred.

Japan.—We regret to learn that the Japanese Government have ordered all the young men home whom they have sent to America and Europe to study the arts and sciences. There are several hundreds of them, some of whom have just commenced their studies, and others have been as long as two years away. The cause of their recall is said to be from political reasons. In a letter from Yokohama, published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, it is stated that the Japanese officials of the Ministry of Finance had resigned because they find it impossible to restore the ways and means to a satisfactory position. The State debt amounted to about twenty-five millions sterling, and the Government had entered upon a number of new undertakings.

The Comte de Paris and M. Guizot.—The Orleanist *Journal de Paris* gives a few details of the visit paid by the Comte de Paris to M. Guizot. The health of the ex-Minister of the July Monarchy is said to be excellent. Notwithstanding his great age, his step was never firmer or his mind more active and vigorous. M. Guizot held "a long and affectionate conversation with the grandson of his late king. He keeps himself scrupulously aloof from active politics, but those who have the honour to approach him know that he sympathises with everything that assures the union of the Conservative party. He thinks

highly of the *esprit politique* of the Comte de Paris, who, on his side, has never ceased to testify his entire confidence in M. Guizot."

THE MONARCHICAL FUSION.—There appears to be no doubt that, notwithstanding the visit of the Comte de Paris to Fröhsdorff the fusion has failed owing to the refusal of the Comte de Chambord to surrender the "white flag." It is stated that the Comte de Paris has declared that there no longer exists any Orleanist Pretender, but there remains an Orleanist party which is thoroughly decided with regard to the conditions of monarchical government, and no less steadfast to the principles which the Monarchy of 1830 put into force. It is believed (the despatch adds) that this declaration may be regarded as the programme of the Right Centre.

SERIOUS SHIPWRECKS.—The steamer Singapore, of 2,223 tons, has been wrecked at Cape Guardafui, the most easterly point of Africa. The captain and all the officers, except the third engineer, have been drowned, and the crew, thirty-six in number, are in the hands of the Somali Arabs, who have pillaged the vessel. A despatch from Galle also announces the loss of one of Messrs. Henderson and Co.'s Glasgow steamers, the Aracan, of 1,841 tons, on one of the Maldive group, in the Indian Ocean. The crew and passengers have been saved, but the vessel, it is expected, will become a total wreck.

SENSATIONAL.—The Roman correspondent of the Ultramontane *Journal de Bruxelles* writes that the Chevalier Nigra has informed the Italian Government that France is resolved to exact at the proper time the execution of the old treaties, and, consequently, the restoration of the old dynasties in the Italian peninsula. The Chevalier, the same correspondent says, has also told his Government "that the universal sentiment in France, almost without distinction of parties, is hostile to the utmost to Italy." The correspondent predicts once more "grave complications in Italy," and sees "the finger of God" in the cholera, the earthquakes, storms, hail, and drought, now afflicting here and there the territory of Italy.

THE MIRACLE AT CAMBRAI.—The miracle which was celebrated lately at Cambrai, when the archbishop of that town was hurt by the fall of a tribune, happened during the late war. Some German horsemen arrived at the gates of the town to demand its surrender. There they saw the Virgin Mary, attended by an angel with a flaming sword. In their terror they took to flight, and stopped only when they felt the want of refreshments at the village of Masnières, where they told their adventure in German to the innkeeper. A new miracle occurred. The innkeeper, who had known only French up to that day, understood perfectly what the foreign soldiers said, and bears witness to it even now. To commemorate the miracles there have been placed in Cambrai Cathedral two large candlesticks adorned with the four carved heads of the Emperor William, Bismarck, Moltke, and Goeben.

SOUTH SEA KIDNAPPING.—The first instance in Queensland of a ship charged, under the Imperial (Kidnapping) Act, with conveying South Sea islanders without a licence was before the Vice-Admiralty Court at Brisbane in May last, in the case of Regina *v.* Cristina, Walton, captain and part owner. It appears that a man named Delargy had been engaged for several years in the Torres Straits fishing for bêche de mer, pearl shell, &c. He had obtained from the banks and other islands thirty or forty natives, whom he had employed in this pursuit, and who, it appears, had worked for him four years without wages. His own vessel, the Active, having got wrecked, he engaged Captain Walton to take him and thirty-five labourers on board the Cristina, ostensibly to proceed to Sydney, where it was alleged the men were to be paid off and restored to their homes. A few days after starting on its voyage the Cristina was boarded by H.M.S. Basilisk, and sent into Brisbane to be tried for carrying Polynesian islanders without a licence. The offence was clearly proved and the vessel and cargo forfeited, and its owners condemned in costs; but the penalty of a 500*l.* fine, to which they had made themselves liable, was not imposed.

THE FRENCH PREMIER ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The Duc de Broglie has been making a speech at a banquet given to him by the Prefect of the Eure He said:—"The struggle which the Government is sustaining, not against institutions or public opinion, but against principles which tend only to destroy social order, is long and perilous; the evil takes all sorts of shapes, and to combat it we require the assistance and union of all well-meaning citizens. That union the Government endeavours to preserve, as it constitutes the force of the Assembly which, when the time arrives, will put aside all disagreements to discuss the grave problems now occupying public attention. The National Assembly will solve them without passion, abandoning all pretension and all personal sympathies." The Duc de Broglie further said that the Assembly had shown ample gratitude towards M. Thiers, and highly praised Marshal MacMahon, whose loyalty was above all calculations and parties, and who is the natural chief of all well-meaning people, adding that it was the good fortune of France to have him to preside over her destinies. The duke concluded:—"Let us rally around one who is the model of honour in public as well as in private life." The speech is variously interpreted by the party organs."

A STRAY ICEBERG.—A letter from a gentleman on board the United States steamer Juniata at St. John's, Newfoundland, contains this paragraph:—"On the 3rd of July a large iceberg became stranded at the mouth of the harbour, and the captain wishing some of the officers to go out with him and see it, I gladly accepted the invitation, and as soon as our party was made up we started out in the steam launch. As we approached the berg the air grew sensibly colder, and we found it necessary to slip on our overcoats. We ran alongside of it and measured it with our eye, which gave us 35ft. high, 180ft. broad, and 400ft. long, and as that portion below the surface bears the proportion of seven to one, we can calculate the depth or thickness of the berg to be 280ft., equal to 11,200,000 cubic feet, or 286,225 tons. The berg was melting so rapidly that water was flowing from it in every direction, preventing us from approaching very close to it, so we decided to go to a smaller one and cut some ice for our own consumption. We were very successful, as we brought on board nearly half a ton. About five minutes after leaving the large berg we heard an explosion, and looking round, saw that one end had burst off, and filled an area of about 300ft. in length of the width of the berg; so we escaped an unpleasant dampness just in time."

PROGRESS IN PERSIA.—Already (the *Friend of India* says), before the Shah had left or even reached England, the breath of the new order of things had begun to stir in Persia. Mr. Bruce, who has given himself to that country, and fed thousands of its people last year during the famine from his mission house at Julfa, in the suburbs of Ispahan, writes full of hope. First of all, the wheat harvest is so good this year that prices have fallen to ½d. a pound for good bread, while last year 5*l.* was given for the same quantity of a compound of straw, earth, and bran. "The Shah's visit to Europe, the railroad, the very increased interest now shown by very many Persians in Ispahan in the study of the Christian Scriptures and many other things, especially the great desire for religious liberty manifested by the numerous Mahomedan sects here, and the very enlightened policy (though, perhaps, not always accompanied by sufficient wisdom and caution) adopted by the present Grand Wuzeer—all show that great changes must occur before long in this country." Mr. Bruce represents the followers of the Baab sect, many of whom were formerly executed by the chief Mujtahid, as growing in boldness. He is working at a Persian translation of the New Testament, and in his composition of a Bible history he is helped by a very learned Soofy and a tolerably learned Moollah, both of whom abhor Mahomedanism. He has purchased the mission house at Julfa, and waits for the Church Missionary Society to do its duty to Persia in this new æra.

TWO NATIONS.—The *Wilmington* (North Carolina) *Journal* observes that the movement for the creation of a new State formed of the upper countries of Mississippi and the counties of Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee river, to be called the State of Jackson, "finds its greatest impetus in the desire of the white people of North Mississippi to escape from the difficulties of negro domination. The rich lands of the lower Mississippi Valley are constantly receiving an increase of coloured population from the older States of the South, over 30,000 coloured people having left Georgia alone within the last twelve months for Mississippi and Louisiana. In view of the probable continuance of this large and increasing migration of the coloured race, many intelligent white men of those two States have lost all hope of ever securing the political control of those States to their own race; and, as a remedy for the evil, the people of North Mississippi, where the whites are in the majority, seek annexation to Tennessee or the formation of a new State. While it cannot be denied that the evil of which the people of North Mississippi complain is a very grievous one, it must be admitted that the remedy proposed for its redress is one not altogether pleasant to contemplate. The same principle of segregation, if it should be carried out by the people of North Mississippi, would doubtless lead to radical changes in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida also, and thereby surrender one of the finest and most fertile lands of the South to the possession of purely black commonwealths. The evil is a desperate one, but the remedy is scarcely less so, because of the almost unconquerable love and attachment the people have for their homes and their birth-places. The wrong and injury that would be done to the white people on the Gulf Coast, if they should be compelled to abandon their homes and their property, will be incalculable; but, great as the wrong and incalculable as the injury might be, the consequences of unification and amalgamation of the races would be far more disastrous."

AN ENGLISH COLONY IN THE NORTH-WEST.

A special correspondent of the *New York Times* gives some account of the settlements along the North Pacific Railway, especially along the Red River and the St. Louis River, and at Duluth. He was introduced to the Rev. Dr. Rogers, who brought out an English colony last year of some 80 or 100 persons. He had been to Duluth for another detachment of seventy, who were expected. The Doctor spoke cheeringly of the effort, said a few were disappointed, but that only two had gone back to England; that some were unaccustomed to labour, and found it disagreeable, and they were all too much inclined to charge their difficulties on him.

From others, however (says the writer), I hear a much more unfavourable account. They came in April, it is said, before the snow left, were brought to a prairie location where it was difficult to get wood, had no idea of what American pioneer work was, and were horribly disgusted, charging all their ills on the unfortunate Doctor. As I saw afterward their little bare houses in the midst of the flat prairie, and thought what the ivy-covered cottages and hawthorn lanes and bushy copses and green hills of old England must have been in comparison, I could imagine that even thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre could have hardly been a compensation. If they had chosen anywhere in the beautiful region near Oak Lake or Detroit, on this line, they would have found it much more agreeable. Many of them have, however, already not only pre-empted, but purchased, some individuals thus owning 800 acres of the best wheat land in the country. This is not uncommon. There are Norwegian peasants along the line who possess over 1,000 acres. The English colony is now fairly broken up. There is besides a New England colony, and great hopes are entertained that the Russian Mennonites, a kind of Quaker sect of German origin, will settle to the number of 40,000 or 50,000 upon the Northern Pacific. But, as they have held out equal hopes to Manitoba and Nebraska, the prospect is not very definite. The colony system has some great advantages; it makes at once a social organisation in the wilderness. These colonies have already churches, schools, and lyceums, and enjoy much social intercourse. But, on the other hand, there is always much jealousy and heart-burning among them. The individuals are never satisfied with the land allotted to them, and believe that those that came first have cheated them. The leader, however disinterested he may be, is always suspected and accused of all the troubles which their own stupidity or laziness has brought on the colonists. The true plan seems to be for people from the same neighbourhood to go out together, but to take their own chances for buying land, and making the best arrangements possible. Then they can soon form villages and parishes among themselves. One of the things which strikes me very much in these frontier settlements, is the self-denying and far reaching work done for morality and civilisation by the country pastors. In their quiet and unseen way they are everywhere laying the foundations for future order, law, and virtue; they call the minds of men and women, who are struggling intensely with material conditions, to things and principles unseen and eternal. They represent culture amid tendencies to barbarism, public spirit where each man is most occupied in looking out for himself, and the obligations of purity and religion in a community who are quite ready enough to forget both. It is really remarkable how aggressive, so to speak, the religious community have been in these new settlements. I met three different missionaries, working along the road. Churches are erected in the smallest villages. Everywhere the effort is to get a start of barbarism and lay the foundations on a moral substructure. The railroad itself does much to aid this influence; it forbids liquor in all its establishments, and even in the hotels which it controls; lumber for churches is carried gratuitously, and the newly-founded social organisations are aided in every reasonable way. The result is already a better type of community than one often sees in the old States. Many of the colonies, though not a year old, have already their own schools and places for lecturing and public instruction. The really good soil begins near Perham, about 185 miles from Duluth. From this point for seventy miles to the Red River the land is superb. The most beautiful points are near Detroit and Oak Lake. There the country is a green, rolling prairie, the soil a black loam nearly twenty-four inches deep, with oak openings on gentle knolls, and sparkling little lakes in every hollow. The whole landscape, far and wide, seems like a park. This, of all others, is the portion for the emigrant. Here gardens flourish beautifully, and wheat yields from twenty to thirty-five bushels to the acre, while a short distance brings the farmer to market at the railroad station, where he can get usually a dollar a bushel for his crop. The timber is near, and water is easily got. Beyond this is more and more the flat, rich, treeless prairie—to my eye a most dreary place of residence. In this region, on ground flat as a house floor, several of the various colonies have been planted. But dreary as it looks to an eastern man, nothing can exceed the agricultural capacities of this vast stretch of country, extending north and south of the North Pacific line. The colonists tell me a garden comes up with a rapidity you never saw further south. It has been supposed to be unfavourable for Indian corn on account of the cool nights, but many assured me the early corn did as well here as in Illinois. Wheat is the great product, and a net profit of ten dollars an acre is not uncommon. The Indiana men thought the prairie soil equal to their own. The great point on which I questioned them was the climate. They all admitted the intense cold of the winters, but almost every one found the climate healthier and more invigorating than a more southern one. The cold was so dry they did not feel it. Children would play without injury with the thermometer at fifteen degrees or twenty degrees below zero.

THE WELSH EISTEDDFOD.—In the course of the Thursday's proceedings at the Welsh proceedings at the Welsh Eisteddfod, a prize on an ode on Mr. Gladstone was awarded to a Manchester bard, Mr. J. Jones, who had competed under the *nom de plume* of "Disraeli." In the afternoon an exciting and unpleasant scene occurred in consequence of a dispute as to a prize of 40*l.*, offered by the Welsh Choir Fund, for the singing of a chorus by Mendelssohn. Five Welsh choirs objected to the competition of two choirs from Manchester and Birkenhead, and every attempt to conciliate them failed until the strangers generously retired from the contest. There was a strong manifestation of feeling in the crowded assembly, which seems to have almost led to the abrupt break-up of the meeting. The Eisteddfod was brought to a successful close on Friday afternoon, the principal prize of 50*l.* and a gold medal being awarded to the Birkenhead choir, and the second to the Carnarvon Philharmonic Society. The committee have distributed prizes amounting to 600*l.*, and granted a handsome sum towards the formation of a literary institute in Mold.

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The Nonconformist.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1873.

SUMMARY.

THE recent changes in the Gladstone Administration were not, it seems, by any means final. The *Times* announces that Mr. Monsell, who was so seriously implicated in the Scudamore scandal, has retired from the office of Postmaster-General, and indicates that Mr. Ayrton, who has great administrative capacity, will probably succeed him, leaving the position of Judge Advocate-General open to Mr. Vernon Harcourt. It is likely, also, that the Duke of Argyll, owing to his impaired health, will retire from the Government, and the *Times* hints that Mr. Lowe might find a more fitting sphere of labour at the India Office than at the Home Office, and that Mr. Bouverie could then be invited to take charge of our domestic administration. It may be another month before these readjustments are finally completed. But the negociations on the subject afford strong evidence that Mr. Gladstone has made up his mind to face another session, and postpone an appeal to the country, if the House of Commons will allow, till the autumn of next year. The agitation which is going on in certain constituencies would, therefore, appear to be quite premature. One member of the Government, Lord Frederick Cavendish, was yesterday re-elected for the North-west Riding of Yorkshire without opposition. The proceedings at Bradford were purely formal, and the new Lord of the Treasury did not even make a speech. We must wait for the re-election of Mr. Bright, on his acceptance of the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancester in October, for some clue to the new policy of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Gladstone's speech on education at Hawarden has been made into a puzzle by his critics, owing we think to a want of consideration of the circumstances under which it was delivered. The Premier's "recommendation and argument were," he explains to the chairman of the National Education League, "founded not on any general rule, but on the local circumstances of the case at Hawarden," where he suggested that whatever educational deficiencies there might be should be supplied by voluntary zeal. We are thus to understand that the right hon. gentleman speaks rather as an individual than as a Prime Minister. Personally he is clearly in favour of an adherence to the policy of the two Education Acts; but his speech at Hawarden would be no obstacle to a modification of that policy by the Government if circumstances should require it, or Mr. Bright demand it.

The four clever Americans concerned in the memorable Bank forgeries have at length been tried and convicted, and sentenced to the heavy punishment of penal servitude for life. The case was remarkable for the magnitude of the stake—more than £100,000 worth of forged bills having been actually discounted at the Bank—the remarkable energy exhibited in unravelling the conspiracy and capturing the criminals, the blundering of the confederates at the last moment, and the almost successful attempt to escape from Newgate by bribing some of the warders. The sentence passed upon the American forgers was richly deserved; but we could wish that something like the same exemplary decision were shown in dealing with outrages on the person as in cases where property only is concerned.

The long-talked of monarchical fusion has, as was expected, come to an end; or has resulted in nothing else beyond some friendly intercourse between the two Royalist Pretenders at Frohsdorff. The Comte de Chambord refuses to surrender the "white flag," which is the symbol of his hereditary pretensions, and the Comte de Paris is obliged to decline terms which would extinguish the Orleanist claims. These negotiations have produced so unfavourable an impression in France, that the Duc de Broglie has found it necessary to indicate indirectly that the Government has not been a party to them, and even M. Gambetta's organ finds in the speech of the President of the Ministry evidence that he has no present thoughts of a Royalist restoration, and no thoughts of betraying the Republic. It is only necessary for the pilgrimages which are being promoted by the Ultramontane clergy and the Legitimists to be further developed, for the French people to be thoroughly cured of any monarchical leanings.

That is not, however, the view of the Vatican. The Pope and his advisers are in a state of exultation. The "faithful" have lavishly supplied them with money, and an early triumph of Legitimacy in France and Spain is confidently expected. Pius IX. is said to have filled up all the vacancies in the Sacred College by appointing thirty new cardinals, whose names will not, however, be openly proclaimed till his death. It is rumoured that two-thirds of the new prelates are foreigners, "and the appointment of as many as twenty French, Spanish, German, and other cardinals," says the *Times* correspondent, "would certainly go far towards counteracting the ascendancy which the Italian element has invariably exercised in the deliberations of the Conclave." In this event the election of a successor to Pius IX. might take place elsewhere than at Rome. Meanwhile the clerical organs in Italy are trying to the utmost the patience of both Government and people. "There is something absolutely fiendish," remarks the same correspondent, "in the exultation with which these men of God, these ministers of a Gospel of peace, hail the 'coming of the Avenger,' revelling in the fancied approach of foreign armies by which their country is to be ravaged and laid waste, their national unity dissolved, and all the evils of division and misrule ushered in to restore the reign of the disciple of that Master whose 'kingdom was not of this world.'" Lay Italians are of one mind on the subject. Of such a conflict as is foreshadowed, the priests would be the first victims, and they have been distinctly warned that they would be treated as public enemies.

The Intransigentes—a name which may stand for extreme Federalists, Socialists, or Internationalists—are making a final stand at Carthagena, where they have a considerable force, a strongly fortified position, some thirty guns, several ships of war, and a town emptied of its civil population. Here they are preparing to do battle—nominally for "the canton of Murcia," really for the reconstruction of society from its foundations. These rebels are not, however, of a bloodthirsty order, and have committed few serious excesses. To reduce Carthagena would be a tough job, but for the dissensions and mutual suspicions of the ringleaders of the insurgents. General Pavia, who captured Cadiz, Malaga, and Valencia, and who has now a respectable army, kept well in hand, is to undertake the siege of Carthagena. At Madrid Senor Castelar, who completely identifies himself with the policy of the Salmeron Cabinet, has been elected President of the Cortes, which body seems to recognise the necessity of a prolonged adjournment; and the altered aspect of affairs is strikingly manifested by the return of Marshal Serrano to the capital, and the acceptance of commands by most of the recently ostracised Unionist officers.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY SCANDAL.

ON the 13th of this present August, the Dominion Parliament reassembled, after an adjournment of two months, for the purpose of receiving the report of a select committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate certain statements calculated, if fully sustained by trustworthy evidence, to implicate the Canadian Government in the charge of corruptly administering their Ministerial power. On the same day that Parliament met, and whilst the leader of the opposition was speaking to a resolution on the affair, the House was summoned to meet Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General of the Dominion, in the Senate, and, amid protesting cries and groans, Parliament was immediately prorogued. It would seem, at first blush, to have been a high-handed, if not an unconstitutional, exercise of prerogative. The circumstances, however, which led to it are to be subjected to a searching examination by a royal commission, and until the facts are all placed before us it would be premature to pronounce a judgment.

The occasion of this act of the Governor-General may be thus cursorily stated. The Canadian Parliament, as our readers will be aware, is pledged to construct a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In aid of this purpose Canada has received a large guarantee from the Legislature of the United Kingdom, and, in pursuance of it, the Canadian Ministry was authorised by the Parliament of the Dominion to enter into negotiations for its construction. Immediately afterwards there ensued a general election. The Government was hardly pushed, but, on the whole, still retained a small majority. Three or four months after it entered into articles of agreement with Sir Hugh Allan and "certain other Canadian subjects," according to which Sir Hugh undertook to form a company for the construction of the Pacific Railway, and to subscribe the requisite capital, and the Ministry, on its part, issued a charter incorporating the company, and granting it—of course should Parliament assent—a concession of 30,000,000 dollars and 50,000,000 acres of land, to be paid and handed over as the line was constructed. Shortly after a member of the House of Commons stated in his place that he was prepared to prove that for this concession Sir Hugh Allan and his associates—amongst whom was Mr. McMullan and certain other United States capitalists—had previously advanced a large sum of money for the purpose of aiding the elections of Ministers and their supporters at the then coming general election, and that the sum so advanced was part of the consideration for the concession. The accusation was a grave one. A committee of five, consisting of three Ministerialists and two members of the Opposition, was appointed, and, after some considerable delay, a bill was passed investing it with authority to prosecute its inquiries during a suspension of the sittings in Parliament, and to examine witnesses on oath. But it turned out that the Act was objected to by the Colonial Secretary at home, on the ground that the Canadian Parliament had exceeded the powers granted to it by the Imperial Act of 1867. It was to receive the report of the committee to this effect, that the Dominion Parliament was summoned to meet a fortnight ago, and it was under such circumstances that it was unexpectedly and summarily prorogued.

The first duty of Lord Dufferin, as Governor-General, was undoubtedly to take care that the proposed investigation of the scandal should be a real one. It could not be so unless the examining body were legally authorised to take evidence on oath. A committee of the House of Commons had no such authority. But Lord Dufferin offered to constitute the committee appointed by it a royal commission which might be invested by the representative of the Crown with the necessary power. Against this proposal a serious division of opinion arose amongst the people of Canada, and many were the protests sent up to the Governor-General against carrying his project into effect. Acting, however, under the advice of his Ministers, he resolved upon carrying out his intention, declared to the newly-assembled Parliament his determination to appoint a royal commission, and prorogued Parliament until its report should be presented.

Two reflections are suggested by these facts. The first is a very painful one. Even if it should turn out, after the most searching investigation, that the Canadian Government is entirely free from the political corruption with which it is charged, there can be no doubt, we fear, that the lavish use of money at elections, for the purpose of gaining selfish or party ends, through the medium of the candidates elected, is beginning to be possible, or, at any rate, is believed to be possible, with Canadian constituencies. We had hoped that our colonial brethren would keep themselves clear from this terrible plague spot, and that electoral corruption would have been prevented by the general honesty and virtue of the

population from passing upwards, and across the river St. Lawrence. It is true that we have but a vague idea of the extent to which the electors of the Dominion have been tainted, but we fear it must also be accepted as true that their susceptibility to the poison of misapplied wealth is sufficiently great to encourage capitalists, contractors and the like, to try and avail themselves of it for interested and scandalous transactions. The public indignation that has been roused by the revelations recently made, excite in us the hope that the better feelings of the people of Canada will urge them to stamp out the terrible contagion before it has acquired a ruinous ascendancy.

We rejoice in being able to believe that Lord Dufferin is regarded—and justly regarded—by the Canadians as above all suspicion in this matter. He may have followed a mistaken course in adopting the immediate advice of his Ministry to prorogue Parliament, but, at any rate, he has evidently striven to keep within the lines of the Constitution. With those lines, as we learn from his speech at the dinner of the Halifax Club, he is intimately acquainted. No one suspects his motives; few will impeach his knowledge. No man in his high position ever acquired to a greater extent the confidence and affection of the people whom he governs. It is fortunate for Canada that he occupies the supreme position of authority in the Dominion at a moment when Parliamentary chieftainship has come under a cloud, and it is our conviction that, come what may of the pending investigation, he will be found to discharge his duty to the country with irreproachable loyalty.

TYPHOID FEVER AND SEWAGE.

DEATH in the milk-pail is one of the new terrors of civilised life. It has long been known that dangerous disease may be propagated by bad milk; but in the terrible outbreak of fever in Marylebone the danger has started up like Banquo's ghost at Macbeth's feast, and filled the holiday season with "saucy doubts and fears." The tracing of this epidemic to its remote source is a scientific triumph. It is a masterly stroke of detective hygiene. Dr. Murchison's shrewd suspicion, and the inquiries to which it led, have resulted in the clear discovery of the origin of the infection. There is something frightful in the proof given that a couple of cases of typhoid on a farm in Oxfordshire may so infect the milk of a whole dairy as to sow the seeds of the disease over a large area which happens to be supplied with the milk. Yet, as though to leave no doubt on the point, a simultaneous outbreak of the fever occurred at Brighouse, in Yorkshire, and Dr. Britton, the medical officer of the district, found on close inquiry that in twenty-nine of the thirty cases, milk had been used which had come from an infected farm. In Marylebone, at the end of last week, 104 families had been attacked, and ninety-six of them were found to have used milk from the infected dairy, and of the remaining eight the *Lancet* states that there was only one in which the patient could not possibly have partaken of the suspected milk. So far, therefore, the proof is complete, though the actual link of connection between the milk and the fever may not be clear. Nor can science as yet point out why, in such cases of infection, one is taken and another left. It is proved that, where the fever has been, there the milk has been used; but it is not shown that, wherever the milk has been taken, the fever has gone with it. In the celebrated case of the Soho pump, to which the epidemic of cholera in that district was most clearly traced in 1854, both lines of proof were, we believe, supplied. It is still possible that, in the district attacked by the present epidemic in Marylebone, some predisposing cause may have existed. The fever germs were undoubtedly conveyed in the milk; they had got into it by the occurrence of a case of fever on one farm out of eight; and they found in the district, or in certain persons in the district, a seedbed ready for their reception, and they at once sprang up and bore their crop of trouble. It is the one encouraging feature in all such cases that infection is not, like poison, sure to act, but is like seed, which needs a soil to grow in; and that, when death goes forth to sow, the seed more often falls by the wayside, or on the stony ground where it has no deepness of earth, than on soil ready for its reception, in which it can spring up and bring forth its hundredfold.

We cannot yet tell, in any way, what is the predisposing cause to this terrible disease. Cholera and typhus go where there are bad drainage, and close courts, and stifling dirty rooms, and squalid surroundings. Such places are the human jungles whence these wild beasts spring forth on the homes of the more fortunate of mankind. But, as the *Lancet* pointed out, the Cavendish-square district is to doctors what Lincoln's-inn is to lawyers; and perhaps no part of London is better cared for in all sanitary respects. Hence the panic which the outbreak has caused. We may fortify ourselves with every defence which science can suggest; we may keep watch and ward at every point of probable—or, as it seems, possible—attack, and the enemy meanwhile may walk in at the kitchen door. It seems to be understood that in the present case the milk became infected by the typhoid poison through the water used for dairy purposes. The water was drawn from a receptacle which has been fitly described as "a cesspool called a well"; and the sewage contamination happened to contain typhoid poison. It is evident that this is a source of danger to which "country milk" is always exposed in the present sanitary state of rural districts. All over England the farmers and villagers draw their water from cesspools called wells; no care is taken to ensure the purity of the water; and it is often contaminated by surface drainage, soakage, and even worse sources of evil. The consequence is that fever, which has been almost expelled from the towns, ravages the villages, and is the great evil and danger of English rural life. This outbreak in a wealthy quarter of London reminds us of our solidarity in this respect with the rural districts. It is a new and irresistible argument for the sanitary reform which Mr. Stansfeld has been forcing on reluctant parishes. The Public Health Act of last year provided the machinery by which the outbreak at Brighouse was traced to its source and stopped; the prompt inquiries of the Local Government Board have brought to light the probable source of the Marylebone outbreak; and in each case the moral is the same, that we must purify not only our watercourses, but all the sources of water supply; and must enforce strict sanitary regulations in remote homesteads and little villages as well as the great centres of our national life.

An absurd attempt has been made to give the panic which these discoveries have caused a special turn. We were first told that this milk had been poisoned by the cows eating grass grown under sewage irrigation; and when this charge was disproved, other cases of poisoning were stated which were beyond both proof and disproof. Sewage irrigation is one of the discoveries of the age. It solves the double problem—how to get rid of sewage, and how to increase the production of our fields. It takes away from the streams that which poisons them and turns it into riches of the fields. No doubt the system requires care. It may easily degenerate into a nuisance, poisoning the rural air with the smell of sewage. But it is abundantly proved that this is all the evil it can do. The wonderful chemistry of nature turns the refuse into produce, and the poison into food. The question raised is whether this chemistry can be depended on. The opponents of sewage-farming say that it cannot. They declare that the rank grasses which grow on the coarse nutriment provided on the sewage farms imbibe the sewage unchanged, that the animals eat the grasses, and that the poison thus passes into the milk. Now everybody knows the singular sensitiveness of milk to take the flavour of certain kinds of food. When the cows are fed on mangold all the breakfast-tables in London know it. There may, therefore, be the possibility that if animals drink water which has been contaminated with some chemical substances their milk will be spoiled. This, however, is not a question of spoiling milk by giving the cows poison to drink. Everybody allows the importance of pure water both to man and beast; but this is a question of food. It has never been proved that sewage can pass into the juices of growing plants and thence into the milk of cows. The proof is all the other way. Mr. Smee maintains that milk yielded by animals fed on sewage-grown grasses turns bad sooner than other milk; but is perfectly good so long as it is fresh. This last admission disposes of the charge of sewage poisoning, and the charge that the milk turns sour sooner is by no means borne out.

Indeed, the system of sewage farming has come out of the discussion most triumphantly. All the evidence goes to prove that by applying our town sewage to properly cultivated fields vast crops of grass may be raised, trebling and quadrupling the ordinary growth; that animals fed on this rich grass yield more milk and butter than those fed in the ordinary way; and that thus, as Mr. Hope maintains, we have in this system at once the solution of the sewage difficulty and the remedy for the dearness of dairy produce. We urge this fact on the attention of our readers, so many of whom are members of municipal bodies. They find, among landowners on the one side, and engineers who may be interested in manure companies on the other, bitter opponents of sewage farming. On carefully looking into the facts, they will find that sewage farms will not only be the cheapest way of getting rid of sewage, but will be profitable investments. A sewage farm, well laid out and well managed, is an immense advantage to a town, and the danger of infection from it is less than that from an ordinary farm. It gives an immediate increase of dairy produce, at the same time removing the sewage difficulty. Mr. Rawlinson lays down the simple conditions of safe and effectual culture, by which a sewage farm may be cleaner and sweeter than ordinary solid manure farming. "Close sewage carriers, fresh sewage, land well broken up by deep ploughing, and a simple mode of distribution by temporary sewage channels in the soil or by light movable troughs," and then the chemistry of nature will turn the poison into plentiful food, and there need be no fear that it will allow any portion of it to pass unchanged through the mysterious processes which transmute it into plentiful and healthful nourishment.

LONDON TO STAFFA AND BACK.

(From a Roving Contributor.)

Frith of Forth, Saturday.

Even the obscurest of writers may be encouraged by the weighty example of poets and novelists to plunge *in medias res*. Three hours since my friend and self were luxuriating in the warmth of the summer's sun in that stateliest of thoroughfares, Princes-street, Edinburgh, pitying the members of the gigantic trades-procession, which for the day had taken possession of the northern capital to "demonstrate" against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which has recently excited so much active opposition from our artisan classes. How hot and wearied looked the trades representatives as they trudged along with their banners floating in the breeze; how oppressed the men in armour, of which London has by no means a monopoly; how flustered the multitude of spectators that thronged Princes-street as they had previously crowded all the thoroughfares from the Queen's Park, a mile or more off, where the procession was formed! An hour subsequently we were at Granton Docks stepping on board the London boat, and speculating with some interest on the fog that came rolling up from the northward, and the piercing breeze that drove it along and obscured the sun. Our speculations were, alas! too well founded. Three hours have gone, but we are still barely five miles from Granton Pier. After the fog signals have been sounded, and the sun has been ignominiously beaten in the strife, the anchor is dropped, dinner is served and eaten; and the luckless passengers, more than usually numerous, who ought by this time to have been abreast of the Bass Rock, are donning coats and shawls, and watching the driving fog or the preparations made for tea. I take the opportunity to jot down a few notes.

Scotland, "the land of mountain and of flood," is also the land of cloud and fog, but has perhaps never exhibited more fickleness than to-day. The beauteous maiden must be taken with all her faults, and they have been many this summer. While England has been enjoying the bright and settled sunshine of summer, north of the Tweed there has been every variety of climate, but chiefly of the less propitious kind. Weeks of rain have deluged the west, and frustrated the hopes alike of tourists and hotel-keepers. When we left the north-west, of which Oban may be regarded as the head-quarters, the clouds were lifting, and the sun shining brightly, and there was the promise of more settled weather. The rain it seems shifted to the east coast and was concentrated about Edinburgh, and to that has now succeeded, for the nonce the autumnal breeze and damp fog. The weather topic, on board the "Stork," is more natural than inspiriting. All around me people are somewhat anxiously inquiring whether they will be in London at all on Monday (where they should be due at four a.m.) or whether we shall put back to Granton so that those who wish it may take the rail.

It may not be amiss to say that the sea trip from London to Edinburgh has fallen out of favour. Tourists prefer all the risks of the Scotch express—and we have lately seen what they are—to the slower but more invigorating sea trip; so that while the few patronise the screw steamers which will ordinarily convey them to the Firth of Forth in thirty-six hours, the many wend their way to Euston-square or King's-cross for the iron road. Those who prefer the steamer may well be content with their choice, provided they are not in a desperate hurry, are tolerable sailors, and can

face the land sharks of Wapping. In going to Edinburgh, Dundee, or Aberdeen, there is generally one night and two days at sea, and the reverse on the return trip. August is, of course, generally a fair weather month, and delightful on the water by day time. You may witness gorgeous sunsets, and the ever-varying moods of the sea. Steam-colliers by the score crowd the watery highway—for the old coal brigs and schools are now mostly on foreign stations. It is worth running some risks to steam through Yarmouth Roads on a fine summer's evening; to see the many-coloured lights that mark your track at night; and to glide along the bold coast of Yorkshire about Flamborough Head; the Fern Islands, picturesque to view, and famous for Grace Darling's exploits; and St. Abb's Head, whose gloomy cliffs seem to guard the approaches to the Firth of Forth. As one steams northward multitudes of fishing vessels come within view. They are on the look out for herrings, which come down in shoals and slowly along the coast from the cold north to spawn in warmer latitudes. In July the fishermen of Wick and Thurso begin the game, and a week or two after the smacksmen of Dundee and all eastern Scotland are at work. It was but the other day that the main shoal of this invaluable fish was off St. Abbs Head. Then we heard of the finny treasure (apparently little diminished) off Shields; towards the beginning of September the Yarmouth fishermen will be expecting their sea harvest; and so the herring goes round the east and south coast to the Land's End, where all trace of him is lost—though some seamen will assure you that the shoal makes its way by the west coast of Ireland to the northern seas for a fresh expedition next year. For aught I know, this may be a story for the Marines.

Revenons à moutons. Imagine we have just arrived from the South at Granton Pier—a few miles from where we, in fact, now lie at anchor—very early in the morning. A cab soon conveys us to an Edinburgh hotel—and there are abundance of good hotels—where a good wash and a breakfast on shore have become a luxury. A few hours suffice—for railroad speed is necessary—to exhaust the familiar lions of the modern Athens:—Calton Hill, Holyrood, John Knox's house, the museums, the University, the Courts of Session, and the Castle, where we arrive in time to see the time guns fired at one o'clock by the electric current from Calton Hill. But, perhaps, you must hasten to turn your back on hospitable Edinburgh—a city hardly equalled in Europe for beauty of situation, and ever redolent of Scott and Burns. Well, all Scotland is mapped out for you by the Caledonian or North British Railway Companies. What with "circular tours" (you may find a score of them), and the tempting proposals of Hutcheson and Co., the gigantic Glasgom firm who have developed all western Scotland by their steamboat appliances, you have just to cut your coat according to your cloth. All tastes may be suited, and the facilities may be said to be almost equal whether you aspire to reach Shetland or Skye; to explore the weird Loch Maree, or feast on the milder beauties of the Caledonian Canal; to risk the billows of the Atlantic off Staffa, or the dripping skies of gloomy Glencoe. Off you start with your little railway book, the leaves of which are successively torn out and given up till the journey is completed. The trips are very cheap and tempting; it is the cost of living that drains one's purse, for hotel-keepers think that they must live as well as other people, and a six weeks' rain finds them in a mood not altogether favourable to the pockets of tourists.

Going north, of course Stirling—now a great railway centre—is the first point of attraction. Those who have the time at command will visit its noble castle and the adjoining battle-fields, including Bannockburn. Those who have not time press on to the Perthshire highlands, Dunkeld, Blair Athole, &c., or to Callander, *en route* to the Trossachs. Time was when the coach ride from Stirling to Callander was an event, and Dumblane and the Bridge of Allan came in for a due share of attention. Now the train conveys you from the one place to the other in three-quarters of an hour; and Callander has become almost a suburb of Edinburgh, with villas rising up on all sides, and looking down upon the charming Teith, which winds through the plain below. Even Callander is only a resting place for those who are intent upon more than the short trip by way of Lochs Katrine and Lomond. The iron road, though only by a single pair of rails, winds onward and northward past Loch Luibnig, Lochearn, through glens, on the edge of lovely tarns, and at the foot of towering hills, till you reach Killen, whence a glimpse of Loch Tay is obtained, and have got as far west as Tyndrum, the present terminus, to which place the line has lately been opened. Some day the rail will extend to Oban, but at present the means are lacking, nor has the railway a remunerative look. In fact, it is at a standstill. From this central point Dalmally, Inverary, the head of Loch Lomond, and Loch Awe, are within easy reach. But the coach stands ready in the road, and amid a drenching Highland rain, we take our places inside—its only two patrons. The roads are heavy, and four horses no more than suffice, even for so light a load, to drag us through the picturesque scenery of the Deer Forest. The shadowy outlines of hills and the noise of descending mountain streams are the sole features of interest as far as Inveravon, where we stay awhile to refresh and change horses—an additional one being added. Suddenly the dense masses of mist are pierced by the sun's rays and begin to lift from the tops of the mountains; or envelope them as with a snowy mantle; or roll slowly along their sides, or produce the most fantastic, indeed magical atmospheric combinations, one of them being a rainbow of deepest hue lying along the side of a mountain. Skirting with our coach-and-five a broad morass, we begin to ascend slowly till the indications of our approach to Glencoe are unmistakeable. First on one side, then on the other, and soon on both sides, the mountains tower up. But I will not attempt to describe this, the most grim of Highland passes, celebrated in prose and verse, and indissolubly associated with the terrible massacre of the MacPherson clan, which has left so dark a stain on the memory of William III. and his Scottish advisers. The pass is some eight miles in length, and we saw it first in rain, and then in sunshine. The grandeur of the scene was not a little heightened by the recent heavy rains.

A thousand rills their mazy progress take,

down the deep furrows in the mountains, forming a turbid stream through the pass to the tarn, the very centre of the amphitheatre of hills about which Ossian is said to have frequently wandered. The rough and winding roadway looks perilous enough as our five horses dash along it, and occasion not a few nervous exclamations intermingled with many more of an enthusiastic nature. Our sturdy Highland driver stops about the middle of the pass, and another quintette of horses from a solitary stable replace our smoking steeds, and a few barelegged children look wistfully for halfpence. The pass gradually narrows till nearly walled in by the black precipices, and we gradually emerge over a bridge that crosses the Glencoe torrent, and come in view of the waters of Loch Leven, the banks of which are skirted by the road and overhung with lofty heights clothed with verdure. We gallop through the village of Ballachulish, with its slate-quarries and large colony of poverty-stricken workers, troops of children following in our wake, till we find a hospitable reception after our five hours' exciting ride within the walls of Christie's well-known hotel, which will vie with any Highland hostelrie for comfort and moderate charges, and surpasses almost all by the beauty of its situation.

Here for the present I must pause. On board a screw-steamer anchored in the full tideway, and swaying backward and forward, it is not easy to recall or to give orderly arrangement to incidents of travel. A muddled brain is the inevitable result of seven hours' rocking—for it is only after the lapse of seven hours, the sun having long since set, that the fog somewhat clears, the anchor is weighed, and our good steamboat, with no moon to relieve the darkness of night, makes a fair start down the Firth of Forth. The prospect is not exhilarating, for this long delay means a second night at sea with all its discomforts, and broken engagements on land.

CRATER LAKE.

The Americans are continually finding new wonders as their country is explored. The *New York Times* publishes an account, from its own correspondent, of the "Crater Lake," in the Cascade Mountains, Oregon, until recently almost, if not quite, unknown, except to neighbouring savage tribes. This correspondent, who visited the lake in July, states that it is only twenty-five miles from Fort Klamath, and that a mountain track from Jacksonville, on Rogue River, to the fort passes within three miles of the lake. He describes the journey of himself and his party through a region where volcanic fires must once have expended their utmost strength; and he states that when (as he estimates) about 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, they found themselves on the rim of perhaps the vastest crater on the face of the earth. "The first impression," he says, "was a lofty sense of altitude; the next impression was that the sky was below as well as above us, which was only dispelled when I was able to realise that the great sheet of blue that we looked down upon was water and not air. At first I felt some disappointment. I had heard of a beautiful lake cradled among the highest cliffs, and walled in with precipices that ranged from 1,500 to 3,000 feet in height. My mind had pictured those walls close at hand, and imagined the lake deep down beneath my feet; and there it all was, but on a scale so much grander than my imagination was able to conceive that realisation was not the fulfilment I expected. Instead of a lake whose walls were close at hand, the waters spread out from six to ten miles away, and the cliffs that walled them in were dwarfed by the distance, until the mind had studied and comprehended the wildly majestic scene. To the east of us was Mount Scott, distant about six miles, sloping down to the crater wall, and forming a section of its rim. In six or eight places around the great circle the rim rises to points from 2,500 to 3,000 feet in height. Where we stood it had been as accurately measured as possible, and ascertained to be 1,500 feet high. It was about the lowest place in the great circle, and one of the few places where a steep gulch worked its way to the lake shore, or rather to the lake, for as I scanned the lake wall for the entire circuit of twenty-five to thirty miles—which may be considered its circumference—I found no sign of a shore, and the lake seemed to wash an upright wall. Even at the foot of the steep ravine below our feet a line of boulders formed the only shore. Off to the left, on the south-west side, rose an island in the lake, a cone of lava nearly 1,500 feet in height, overgrown with stunted hemlock, and with a saucer-shaped depression in its summit 100 feet deep and 300 feet across. Off to the east a lava-flow bridges the lake for several miles. The lake is oblong from north to south. Its waters are deep blue, and its depth has never been determined, though it is said to have been measured unavailingly to the depth of 1,350 feet, but I cannot vouch for the truth of the report. As we overlooked the surface, far below us, it was freckled and clouded with the reflections of the sky, and on a clear day the walls are reflected and inverted on it with fine effect. The snow overlaid the brink wherever there was anything for it to hang to, and the gulch by which the lake is reached was impassable—that is, it would have been hazardous and foolhardy to attempt the descent. As we stood there in July, it was a winter scene, but what must it have been in January? Then the lake must have been solidly frozen over to an immense depth, and covered with snow perhaps thirty feet deep besides. It is, of course, impossible to descend the crater wall, except late in the summer, and in the autumn before the snows come. The Indians have traditions and legends relating to this lake and its setting of high volcanic walls that show that to their minds it is connected with the supernatural. They believe it is the favourite resort of the Supreme Being when he deigns to visit the earth, and that it has some undefined connection with the spirit world. They believe that those who have been translated to the celestial spheres return to disport on the goblin waters, and often, just at nightfall, bathe in the lake and sail over its surface in fairy canoes that fly with wings of gossamer. Where the vast body of water comes from is an interesting question. The lake has no visible outlet, but Rogue River rises around the western base of the lake wall, and Wood River, which feeds the great Klamath Lake, heads upon the east. It is safe to speculate as to where these waters go, but who can tell us whence they come?"

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Dr. Kenealy finished his speech of twenty-one days' duration in defence of the Claimant on Thursday last in the Court of Queen's Bench, being two days less than the time occupied by Sir John Coleridge in the Court of Common Pleas. We copy from a country paper the following sketch of the concluding scene:—"The peroration commenced after luncheon, and continued until twenty minutes to four, and without being very grand or complete in itself, had one or two points that made it rather acceptable to the court. No one can have perused any portion of his address without noticing the turn he has for metaphysics. You are already acquainted with his peculiar ideas about the mind having curtains, which one may draw or close at his will, and about the association of ideas only having reference to pleasant reminiscences, and not to things that are painful or disagreeable. To-day he broached a still more odd theory. Pushed home, it simply is this—that the more fat a man has the duller is his intellect. The proposition was not unanimously accepted, and the discussion on the point terminated in a most ludicrous scene. The Lord Chief Justice was the first to throw doubt upon it, and he did it in a very quiet way, by simply requesting to be furnished with an authority for the allegation. 'Oh! I cannot give your lordship chapter and verse,' was the reply, 'but my experience has been that fat boys have generally been the dull ones.' His lordship hinted that his experience had been rather different, but he was not very emphatic, and Dr. Kenealy, seeing his way to a graceful compliment, remarked smilingly that if they went into that point he thought he would have the best of it, and added that he would only have to draw his example from the present bench of England. It was a sly dig at the trio of lean magnates who were presiding over the court, and

did not fail to get a good reception, though the Lord Chief Justice turned it politely aside by attributing it to the hard work they had to undergo, and Mr. Justice Lush followed up by remarking that if they had many cases like this they would soon be lean and intellectual enough. By this time the mutual admiration was getting rather strong, and all the spare men in court were pluming themselves on the superiority they possessed over their rivals of the bloated order, when a thin small voice came from the jury—'Some of us are fat men.' Of course the court burst at once into laughter, and Dr. Kenealy joined heartily, but recovered himself speedily, and assured them they were mistaken if any of them considered themselves fat. It may be here mentioned parenthetically that one of them 'looks' twenty stone at least, and that there are three or four who would weigh considerably more than the average. 'Besides, after all,' the Doctor put in, 'there are exceptions to the rule. There was Sir John Falstaff, for example.' Then he plunged off into something else, and was just working up his most serious style, when the merriment in the court broke out with renewed violence, and, as far so Dr. Kenealy was concerned, without apparent cause. He stopped his remarks, looked round, and seeing nothing peculiar, tried to go on again. The laughter, however, only became more general, and it became necessary for some kind friend to explain the reason of the fun to the learned counsel. It so appeared that just as the controversy about fatness came to an end, there entered by one of the side doors, and squeezed himself into the seat behind the Doctor, an extremely large representative of the bar, and it was the sight of him that acted so on everyone's risibility. This little incident having passed, Dr. Kenealy plunged into some general remarks about truth being stranger than fiction, and, in answer to the statement that the defendant's story is too extraordinary to be believed, cited instances of eccentric conduct on the part of gentlemen, both ancient and modern, commencing with Joseph of Egypt, and coming down to our own Earl of Aberdeen. All that he said on this part of his subject was listened to with deep interest, and the court being worked up into a fit state of attention, he recurred to the defendant, reminded the jury that he had been recognised by Lady Tichborne, and conjured them, in 'name and out of reverence for the maternal instinct,' to declare that the defendant was what he represented himself to be. There was a round of applause as he sat down, but the Lord Chief Justice said gravely that it was not a theatre they were in."

At Friday's sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench several withesses for the defence were heard. The object of the evidence, as opened by Dr. Kenealy, was to show that the defendant cannot be Orton, because he is half an inch shorter than Arthur Orton. But in the course of the defendant's cross-examination he was asked about his height, and gave these answers :—"How tall are you?—Five feet nine and a half or nine and a quarter. When were you measured five feet nine and a half?—Now, I really cannot give you the date ; it might be twelve months ago. You measured five feet nine and a half?—Or a quarter." Several out of a list of twelve witnesses from Wapping, whose names had been only given to the prosecution on the evening of the 20th as witnesses to be called to prove that the defendant is not Arthur Orton, were called, but the first of them, who had lent the defendant money, and who swore that he is not Orton, stated on cross-examination that the defendant had professed not to have ever heard of any of the Wapping people after whom it has been sworn he had made inquiries, and that, in particular, he did not know Mr. Richardson—the near neighbour of the Ortons—to whom he admitted having got some one to write making inquiries after the family, and that he did not know Russell's-buildings, the address of Mary Anne Loder, which is written in the defendant's pocket-book. The next witness stated, on cross-examination, that in July last there was a meeting at Wapping, at which a Captain Brown stated, in the presence of the defendant, that he had seen Roger bathing at Rio, and that there was a brown mark upon him, though he could not say where until he saw the defendant stripped ; and that he should know the defendant to be Roger Tichborne by three marks—the brown mark, the thumb, and a mark upon his arm ; and further, that Roger, before sailing in the Bella, had missed a ship for which he had paid his passage-money (an incident never heard of before), and that Captain Brown had seen him on board the Bella under circumstances quite different from those described by Captain Oates. The next witness called to prove that the defendant is not Arthur Orton admitted that there was some slight resemblance, but stated that Arthur had a scar upon his hand, of which, however, nothing had hitherto been mentioned ; and another witness stated that Arthur had a cut in the cheek which left an indelible mark, of which, also, nothing has hitherto been mentioned. Mr. Hawkins stated that the names of these witnesses had only been given late in the evening of the previous day, so as to afford no time to make inquiries, and the Lord Chief Justice observed that the evidence on these matters ought to have been communicated to Mr. Kenealy, who would then, no doubt, have mentioned them in his speech ; on which Mr. Kenealy said that he certainly should have done so, and should, moreover, have cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution about them, and he expressed his indignation that these and other matters should have been withheld from him. In consequence of this the Lord Chief Justice said he should allow Mr. Hawkins to cross-examine further about the meeting alluded to.

Another recruiting sergeant named Snelson was called to prove that he had measured the defendant lately, and that his height is 5ft. 9in. Mr. Hawkins apparently did not think it worth while to cross-examine the witness, and merely said, "You may go."

One of Friday's witnesses, George Sallaway, proved to be of that "comic" order to which the learned counsel has so strongly objected. The key-note was struck when the witness, on stating the nature of his trade, volunteered to produce his apprenticeship indentures. When, in reply to the innocent question of what was his age, he drew forth and tendered his baptismal register, a great many more people laughed. Then he worked on describing Arthur Orton's hair as silvery white or flaxen, and, not content with this, would take Mr. Justice Mellor's head for an illustration, and assure the court that though "he could not describe it, it was 'just like your hair, my lord.'"

A number of witnesses were called on Monday for the purpose of proving that the defendant is not Arthur Orton. The first was Weston, the shoemaker, who was called on Friday, and who now said that he saw Arthur Orton several times after he was thrown from a pony, and noticed the mark on his face. He only knew that the man's name was Arthur because he heard his father call him so. John Yates, a shoemaker, who said that he had made shoes for the Orton family, deposed that the defendant was not Arthur. He had a different voice. The defendant's voice was soft and mild—"something like your own, Mr. Hawkins." This witness subsequently produced his lasts in court. One, which he said was Arthur's, was fitted with leather additions to make it larger. He declared that it was in the same state as when he last made Arthur's shoes, but the Lord Chief Justice remarked that the leather and the brass studs had a very new look. Joseph Williams, an engineer, said he had bathed with Arthur Orton, and could state that he had no mark on his body. Orton was marked with small-pox. Joseph Billings, a custom-house officer, who knew the Ortons when they were young, believed the defendant was not Orton. Henry Steer, "fire-brick-clay merchant," and George Case, a stevedore, were of the same opinion.

FATAL BATHING ACCIDENTS.

The fatal catastrophe at Ilfracombe on Saturday week, by which two young ladies, daughters of Mrs. Fell, and nieces of Mrs. Henry Richard, and Mr. J. R. Bishop, of Looe, Cornwall, lost their lives, has excited extraordinary interest and unusual sympathy at that watering place. The Misses Fell were bathing at the Ladies' Cove, a rocky and dangerous place, on that day, when a sudden shift of the wind created a heavy swell. They were carried out by the under current, and there were no ropes or lifeboats to help them. They threw up their hands, after vainly trying to swim against the current, and sank. According to all accounts there would have been plenty of time to save them by means of a rope or lifebuoy. Only the body of the younger sister, Miss S. E. Fell, has as yet been recovered, Allusions were made the next day, Sunday, to the sad event at the parish church, and other places of worship, at both morning and evening services. At the former the vicar preached, and referred to the occurrence in impressive words. At the subsequent inquest, at which there was much evidence given as to the defective arrangements at the Ladies' Cove, the following verdict was returned :—"The jury are unanimous in their verdict, that Selina Ellen Fell was accidentally drowned while bathing ; and they are of opinion that sufficient help was not available, and recommend that younger women be employed on the beach. They consider that the Local Board of Health have not done their duty in seeing the bye-laws carried out, and further hope that they will see that proper lifebuoys and lines are placed on all beaches within their jurisdiction." A crowded meeting of visitors was also held in the Town Hall, when the following resolutions were adopted :

The visitors at Ilfracombe in public meeting assembled, deeply sympathise with the friends and relatives of the two young ladies who lost their lives while bathing on Saturday last, and beg in the most feeling manner to assure them of their heartfelt condolence on so painful an occasion.

That this meeting, having before them the bye-laws with regard to bathing issued by the local board, which provide under clause 5 that each proprietor of machines shall keep a lifebuoy at or near his machines, to be available in case of accident, are of opinion that the most culpable negligence has been systematically exhibited by the proprietors of the machines as well as by the local authorities, whose duty it is to see that their bye-laws are properly enforced ; for had such means of safety been in hand in this case, the lives sacrificed might have been spared.

That this meeting, in view of the painful circumstances of the late distressing loss of life, do strongly urge the local board not only to see that the present clause 5 of their bathing laws be rigidly enforced, but that some further protective measures should be devised, such as a boat in charge of some competent person, on each of the bathing beaches.

In reference to this and other expressions of sympathy, Mr. Richard, M.P., has published the following in the local paper :—

SIR,—Will you permit me through the medium of your paper, on behalf of Mrs. Fell, the mother, the Misses Farley, Mrs. Bishop, and Mrs. Richard, the aunts of the dear girls who met with so sudden and sad a fate on Saturday last, to express their cordial gratitude for the many marks of sympathy—some of them of the most delicate and touching character—which they have received in the midst of their great affliction, both from the visitors and inhabitants of the town. Nothing could exceed the kindness shown on all hands. They can only pray that God of His mercy may spare these sympathising friends, as they may almost call them, from ever sharing in their own bitter experience for the last few days.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
HENRY RICHARD.

Balmoral Villa, Aug. 21, 1873.

At Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire, on Wednesday morning last, a young man named George Blenkinsop, from Redworth, who, with his father and a young woman to whom he was shortly to be married, had arrived by an excursion train, hired a bathing-machine with a friend. After being five minutes in the water he remarked that at some little distance a man and a boy appeared to be in distress, and that he would go and help them. The water not being then more than up to his waist, he walked out and gave his hand to the man, who held the boy. It is supposed that about the same time he lost his footing, and, being unable to swim, was carried away by a strong undercurrent. His friend, seeing him disappear, called to the boatman who is always on guard while people are bathing, to come and assist him, but, unfortunately, the deceased did not again appear on the surface, and his body was only discovered six hours later, about one mile from the spot.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

At Retford Junction the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln line crosses the Great Northern main line upon the level, the points being "faced." On Saturday morning last at 7.40, a special goods train, making its way to London with herrings from Scotland, was running through Retford at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. Approaching this dangerous crossing at the same moment was a special excursion train, chartered by a large manufacturing firm at Deepcar for the annual holiday of their *employés*, hurrying on to Grimsby. Some of the excursionists looking out of the carriages saw a train on the Great Northern line coming up ; but they hoped that their own train would clear the crossing in time. What really did happen is described by one of them as follows :—"We started from Sheffield station at about twenty-five minutes to seven o'clock, and all went right until we got to Retford. We had passed the station at a fair rate when we saw a train coming towards us at a high speed. We thought from the distance between the two trains that we should be out of danger—that we should be past the crossing before the train came up ; but the other train came faster than we had expected, and struck us before we could think. There were two women in the carriage with my brother and myself. There was much screaming when the engine struck our train, but I do not remember much after that. We were all so confused that I hardly know what happened. My brother was very badly hurt. I fear he is killed. I want to get home to send my father to him by the next train." It is stated that at least three of the excursionists were killed, and upwards of thirty seriously injured. There is some doubt, it appears, in regard to the signals ; but the driver and stoker of the Great Northern train were taken into custody. The persons injured on the railway at Retford were stated to be progressing favourably on Monday, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, William Nettleton, and Bryant, the engine-driver. Colonel Rich has been appointed to make the official inquiry into the cause of the accident.

At about half-past eleven o'clock on Monday night an alarming collision occurred on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, two miles from Barnsley. An excursion train from Cleethorpe was being closely followed by a train from Hull, when it was run into by a goods train, the driver of which could not see the signals owing to the fog which prevailed. Several carriages were broken to pieces, a dozen passengers and two guards were seriously injured. The line was blocked for seven hours.

An accident occurred on Monday morning on the Great Western Railway, near Kidderminster, which considerably deranged the traffic at the busiest part of the day. The 12.11 a.m. coal and coke train from Merthyr to Bushbury was running through Churchill, three miles from Kidderminster, when the wheel of a truck broke. This threw other trucks off the metals and caused a good deal of mischief, both lines being blocked by the displaced trucks and the tons of coke scattered about. The fast morning trains from Worcester for the North and from Birmingham to South Wales, and several local and excursion trains, were unable to proceed for some time.

On Monday, a van containing the racehorses Queen Mab, Virgin Queen, and Druid, and three jockeys, which had been placed on the Chertsey siding for the purpose of being attached to the train leaving Waterloo for Reading, was run into by the train and thrown several yards up the embankment. Spencer, one of the jockeys, was taken from the van in an insensible state. Queen Mab and Virgin Queen were so badly hurt that they had to be killed, but Druid was not so badly hurt. The horses were to have run at Oxford races yesterday.

M. du Chaillu is said to be writing a book of travels in Sweden and Norway.

A Chicago railroad has provided its passenger trains with Bibles, securely chained and marked so as to prevent their being stolen.

Literature.

*THE COMING MAN.**

James Smith was a man of marked individuality and very fertile mind. He was, however, reflective and recipient rather than original or creative; and if we had been asked what form of work he would be likely to leave behind him, a story would have been the very last thing we should have said. And yet a certain amalgam of fancy and lightness of mind underlying peculiar keenness and *resolution* of intellect, was what led him into the peculiar path he traversed. He speculated, theorised, sought perseveringly to find a ground-law in history—hopelessly, we might almost say, until he was led to apprehend the "Correspondences" of Swedenborg. That idea tinctures all his later writings of a philosophical, theological, or speculative character. His whole activity, after he once appropriated this doctrine (which on the whole fitted-in well with his character) was dominated by what may be called the "correspondence," or "analogical" determination, which not seldom confuses more than it clears up—for the mystery of the world is not to be exhausted by classifications of fanciful resemblances any more than it is by the ordered succession of logical abstractions. But more than any other tendency of mind it is egotistic and self-sufficing. And in Mr. Smith's case, in spite of much personal humility, it was especially prominent. He wrote "The Divine Drama of History" to prove that the Number Five is specially divine, and in the very first sentence of that work he assures his readers that he will "throw a ray "of light, not only new, but permanent and "valuable on the whole of man's history." And the ingenuity of the work no one would dispute. According to Mr. Smith, the "Divine "Drama of History" mechanically relegates itself into five acts. There is first the Jewish and then the Greek; the third is Roman, the fourth Mediæval, and the fifth is Oceanic; and he labours with most admirable ingenuity to fit everything in and make the world march to the Law of Fives! He there cites Agassiz to prove that the higher orders of animals have never more than four organs of progression, and then demonstrates that as the head must also be counted as an organ of progression, the law of five holds here too; though that critic of his who said that the tail was more often of consequence to animals in progression, had a good deal on his side, and might have done something towards proving by analogy the divinity of the Number Six. And, of course, as a Swedenborgian, Mr. Smith was one of those who in reaction against dogmatism, reject nothing. Something of meaning lies in all dogmas that have ever been or are held—something of good hidden in everything evil, and to such an extent is this carried that exceptional expressions read like mere mad optimism. But these doctrines really do take in a beauty in the light of Mr. Smith's ingenious and charitable mind. His belief runs almost into credulity; his patience with human perversity and error seems to be exhaustless. He discusses the most absurd heresies—the ravings say, of Southcote, with the calmest composure, and brings back the balance by what looks very like a good-natured joke at some phase of belief or dogmatism, still held to be venerable. No wonder such a man never exercised his ministry in the Scottish Church, "but preferred the "larger pulpit of the press," though it hardly reconciles us to the idea that he was fortunate in finding his proper sphere when we read that "for fourteen years, as writer of the leading "articles in the *Family Herald* he charmed and "instructed a vast multitude with essays which "in their range and spirit are unique in popular "literature." And we must record our agreement with these words of the preface:—

"He saw clearly that no heresy was simple untruth, but truth isolated, distorted, exaggerated, which it was the office of wisdom to restore to order and subordination. Hence his interest in enthusiasts and erratics, whom he handles as curiously as a pathologist does a patient with a strange disease. It was his delight to detect the normal in the abnormal, and to *reconcile the extravagant and incredible with common sense.* Hence too the patience and tenderness with which he dealt with such subjects as astrology, which most of us discard as absurdity or imposture; for if the universe, he said, is interwoven part with part and nothing without dependence on everything, it is obvious that stars and planets must have an influence upon earth, and upon each item on earth, though the nature or measure of the influence may be difficult to determine."

"The Coming Man" is neither more nor less than an attempt to develop and exhibit in a more effective manner the root ideas of the "Divine Drama." Here too, we hear of mystical Number Fives, Bipolarities, and so forth—of Jewish periods, Greek periods, Roman periods—each one contributing some thing, half mechanically, after all, like a layer, to the world's progress and then passing away. He has much to say of the Jews; and indeed the whole gist of the story lies in the Jews so relieving themselves from the narrowing influences inseparable from blood and belief, as to even *appreciate* the real drift and tendency of the divine purpose in the world at this late day. The theories are developed by means of characters; but they exist for the sake of the theories, not the theories for them—as the real story-teller has a knack of deceiving us into believing, even when he may be theorising. But all Mr. Smith's characters, after a few words, hopelessly begin to gyrate round one type and merge therein, their very styles being all helplessly assimilated with his own. Tam Johnson; Sophia with her satiric finesse and wit; Eva, with her desire for knowledge; Senior with his strength; and Benjamin, with his subtlety, are really all one in the main. With the commoner characters, Mr. Smith is most successful, though, whether it is that he was inadequate, he does not seem even to aim at sustaining them with any approach to truthfulness. Tibby, the cook at Cornhill, and Tam Johnstone the gardener, begin well, but soon fall to talking like philosophers:—

"If you knew the upshot you know everything; for even learning itself's of no use without an upshot; and if you find the upshot that learning comes to, then you get all the harvest that learning reaps without the trouble o' reaping."

"Weel, we hae muckle need o' that, Tam; for if we reap corn for the rich wi' labour and sorrow, it is put right that the rich reap sense for us with the same."

"Truly, you speak the truth, cook—a most wise observation. And that's just where it is, cook. The rich and the learned are the poor man's reapers. They work hard day and night at their books to settle a point, and when they have settled it, then we have the benefit of it. The same may be said of genius. A man of genius works twenty years at a steamboat, and when he has finished it, you and I go and take a trip in it the first day along with the Inventor—that's the upshot. I work for months to bring a fine moss rose to perfection. A young lady, without any genius for gardening—only for plucking—comes to-day on the arm of young master, plucks it, and puts it in her bosom—that's the upshot. You roast and toast, and scald yoursel' daily for hours to produce with your genius a comfortable dinner, and our two masters destroy the beauty of it in ten minutes—that's the upshot! The upshot's everything—everybody works for the upshot. And there's nae judging rightly of anything till you come to the upshot. If we judged of your dinners by the vinegar and the raw vegetables, the unbaked dough, the suet and the cauld watter, we should think but little of them, cook, for we have not seen the upshot—nor pree'd it, which is better."

"That's well said, Tam, I trow; and 'deed a gude dinner is but little worth ten minutes before its ready. So, though it takes hours to prepare, there's just a moment of time, like, when its ready for the palate."

"Weel, Tibby, if an epicure were to judge of that dinner just ten minutes before its ready, he would condemn and disapprove of it."

"Deed he would, and so would I mysel' that's no epicure, though I like a gude dinner as well as any epicure that ever licked the blade o' a knife, and ken ane when I see it too, Tam."

"Weel, cook, as we cannot judge of the value of a dinner until it's cooked, so we cannot judge of the ways o' Providence or the works of natur till we see the upshot."

"Very true, Tam, but you're aye sae clever."

"Just tak' a handfu' of earth and compost from a corn-field, and tell me if you think you could cook that into a muffin for master's breakfast."

"Hoots! blethers! Tam!

"Natur does it. It cooks it up into a stalk of wheat which the miller grinds into flour and you bake into a muffin. Only think that such a nasty thing as dirt should become a muffin at last! and butter to it."

"Oh, Tam, Tam, what a queer cratur you are! But it's true."

"Weel, I'm thinking that if earth and soil, and all that sort of thing, be just the richt material for making buns and ale, why may not nonsense, mystery, superstition, and such like stuff, be just the thing for bearing the mind of man to perfection."

The error of each sect is not positive, but negative—in failing to recognise that it does not have the whole truth. The harmoniser—"the coming man" is Jesus Christ, who is the "desire of all nations"—Tennyson's "Christ "that is to be." Mr. Smith does not definitely tell us whether he believes that He is to appear personally—probably he would have treated the pre-millenarian doctrine as a mere heresy also, and as needing a more transcendental complement in order to save it from one-sidedness. The "Coming Man" is merely, we take it, an analogical figure for the spirit of the future, when charity and good will shall reign—when every form of truth, whether Pagan, Jewish, or Christian, will find due vantage, divorced from its impurities and evils; and when out of the long disparate truths thus brought together, there will be framed a true and enduring temple.

The thing is developed with much ingenuity, vigour, and skill—with not a little of dry humour and fun now and then. Especially is this true of the picture of the laird and the minister at the outset with their discussions over the dispersed tribes—*in* or *among;* and the description of the *soirée* at Tyria's—which shows that Mr. Smith might have succeeded in a more popular style of writing, had he but resolved to leave thoughts and theories behind. As a specimen of the tolerant manner in which forms of Pagan belief are dealt with, and the desire, Maurice-like, to detect glimmering through them some ray of purer light, we must extract this on the worship of Juggernaut:—

"May I ask your lordship," said Benjamin, "your reason for not believing in Juggernaut?"

The question seemed to astonish the bishop, who looked very strangely at Benjamin, evidently suspecting some rude waggery in the motive that prompted him. But Benjamin exhibited nothing but the most serious and respectful sincerity. Tyria smiled, and awaited the response.

"My young man," said the bishop, "can you be so foolish as even to harbour the suspicion that God is such a monster as Juggernaut—a monster that delights in human torture, in the crunching of human bones, and the shedding of human blood?"

"My lord," said Benjamin modestly, "the God of Thunder, the God of Earthquake, the God of Volcano, the God of Plague, and the God of Famine have taken more lives and inflicted more suffering than can be chargeable upon the Hindoo god. The God of Earthquake has swallowed up whole cities and their inhabitants. Were I to personify the God of Earthquake, I should make him even more terrible than Juggernaut. Nay, even the Winter God is an awful being, as our Christian poet has described him:—

'In winter awful Thou! with clouds and storms
Around Thee thrown, tempest o'er tempest roll'd
Majestic darkness! On the whirlwind's wing
Riding sublime Thou bid'st the world adore,
And humblest Nature with thy northern blast.'

The Scriptures occasionally represent God in somewhat singular style. 'He had horns coming out of his hands, and there was the hiding of his power. Before Him went the pestilence; burning coals went forth from His feet.' Why should I not believe what my own consciousness teaches me, that there are more awful powers in nature even than Juggernaut represents?"

"Then, why don't you worship Juggernaut?" said the bishop, somewhat ironically.

"I do worship him," said Benjamin. "If I worship the God of Nature I worship all that He contains; and in Him are all things, and by him all things come. But I do not fall down before the image of Juggernaut, because he is merely a fractional part of the whole, as every image is. I discard images, not because they represent a falsehood, but because they represent sectarian aspects of God; and I put the question to your lordship merely to ascertain if your reason and mine corresponded. However, all sects are image worshippers, whether they have stone and wood images or not, for they have one-sided ideas, or partial ideas of God. I have no objection to images, if they are properly understood; and I firmly believe that the Church of the future will give great encouragement to sculpture and painting for the decoration of the temples and the personification of the Divine attributes, but not of God the Absolute, for He cannot be personified. The Jews had the absolute unity of God to proclaim; the Gentiles his multiplicity. These are two great truths, the one as true as the other, and both indispensable for the cultivation of pure religion. They constitute two independent missions—a Jewish and a Gentile mission—which will last for ever. The Jew is imperfect without the manifold Gentile, and the manifold Gentile is destitute of the truth without the Jew. It is their union which constitutes perfection—the union of unity and diversity in the Divine idea. Therefore, the most beautiful description of the millenium which the Scriptures contain represent it as a state of Monotheism and Polytheism, when the gods of the nations will be worshipped by the nations, and the God of Israel will rule over all."

Occasionally, too, we are entertained with the boldest paradoxes—staggering in their first straightforwardness of expression, but gradually becoming justified by the exquisite tact of the author's mind. No better instance could probably be given than the justification of theft. We can only afford to give a portion of the passage:—

"As for the use of theft without the mystery of it, it is very evident that without theft there would be less prudence and order in society. Almost all our private arrangements have regard more or less to the prevention of theft, and these private arrangements become the source of order by which the rights of individuals are defined and maintained. It is therefore a useful stimulant to society, though in itself an evil. It is also abstractly an act of justice, for the poor are grievously wronged by the rich, deprived of that to which they have a natural right, and oppressed by burdens which the rich do not feel, and from which they claim even an hereditary exemption. Reaction is as natural in such circumstances as striking when you are struck; and though it be wrong for any individual to avenge himself by an act of theft, yet theft in the aggregate is a just and righteous reaction of the oppressed upon the oppressor, and must last as long as the oppression lasts. It is merely the result of the treatment which the poor receive from the rich. It is the rich themselves who keep up the necessity for thieving. They appropriate fortunately: the thief, being deserted by fortune, has no other resource left but to appropriate unfortunately. The rich man worships the fickle goddess, who, under his influence, deserts the poor; and the former, having robbed under protection of law, has but little to complain of if he loses a pocket-handkerchief occasionally without law. Indeed, he is all the better for it; for it teaches him to keep it modestly concealed, and not flaunt about with it half-way out of his pocket. Moreover, theft supports lawyers, who are learned men, and it is the principal source of law itself, for law and legislation are chiefly designed for the protection of property, which, without theft, would need no protection.

* *The Coming Man.* By the Rev. JAMES SMITH, M.A., Author of "The Divine Drama of History and Civilisation," &c., &c. In Two Volumes. (Strahan and Co.)

Indeed, it would be no difficult matter to prove that civilisation itself originated with theft, and receives its principal momentum from it. The first man who enclosed a garden did so because he had a thief in his eye. What will become of us when we put an end to theft? The God of this world will never permit us to annihilate the principle, and eternal justice will preserve it, even in its coarse and offensive form, so long as avarice, covetousness, and selfishness prevail in the commercial affairs of mankind."

Sometimes he is daintily satirical, in this style:—

"We are not disposed to condemn or revile even the worst of men, but only to let them alone; and in this age of abuse, it does a man no harm to call him a villain. It is a common appellation now for a great man; he must be a clever fellow indeed who deserves the title. We would not, therefore, honour even our greatest enemy so highly, lest we should do him a favour in the estimation of the world, which might, for aught we know, regard our abuse as equivalent to praise."

This is a turn almost worthy of Thackeray. Again in one place he says:—"To do and to "undo, in cockney phraseology, mean the "same thing"—which is an apt way of putting it, surely.

There are some fine speculations throughout the world on the possibilities of the Jewish character, and the influences which have gone to narrow it. This, put in Simon's mouth, is worth citing:—

"Who ever heard of a modern Jewish Rabbi saying or writing anything worth knowing? If he wrote anything that humanity could embrace with ardour, his people would condemn it, or they would not appreciate it. It would not be Jewish enough. It is not for want of talent, perhaps, but for want of liberty and free training."

It is altogether an ingenious, audacious, paradoxical, suggestive book, such as may disappoint novel-readers of the confirmed order; but will please and profit many who care to think and receive stimulus; and, while the dashing intellectual boldness must attract such, the fine, Catholic, charitable spirit that everywhere speaks through it cannot fail of good results—for James Smith was clearly a good, self-denying man, sincerely anxious to see the world better and happier than it was.

*JOAQUIN MILLER.**

Of all American poetry in recent years, that of Mr. Joaquin Miller is the freshest. He is a new poet in the proper sense of the term. He owes allegiance to no transatlantic masters, and he is no servile imitator of the modern minstrelsy of our own country. In outward form—in the mechanism of his poetry—he of course follows the fashion of the times; but the spirit is new, the tone is individual and distinct. In his poems for the first time the prairies, the sierras, and the new and old life of the Far West of America, have been fairly poetised, so to speak. Longfellow, Whittier, Dana, and Bryant, among others, have written poetry *about* the wild scenes and wild men of the great continent just as Moore wrote poetry *about* the East, and Mr. Tennyson writes poetry *about* the early romantic days of King Arthur and the Round Table. Mr. Miller has himself traversed the prairies and sierras, and so sings of them. The great force of Byron's poetry is that he lived in and "was a part" of all he described, and although no corsair himself, he made his home in countries where corsairs were something more than a dim tradition, and where—to an imaginative mind—the atmosphere was still pregnant with them. Poetry written under such circumstances, and elevating semi-savages into heroes, contains neither high moral teaching nor deep philosophy. This volume is an embodiment of all the scenes the poet saw, and the feelings he either felt or found expressed in those who lived the wild life of pilgrims and strangers in the wild west, or were the uncivilised aborigines of the vast country through which he traversed. Such compositions as we have here are impossible to the leisurely poet who writes in his elegant studio in Boston or New York.

"Songs of the Sunlands" contains nothing, perhaps, superior to "Arizonian" in Mr. Miller's "Songs of the Sierras," yet it contains no poem so crude as one or two poems in his former volume. The best here is, undoubtedly, "The Isles of the Amazons." It accounts how, "nations ago when the Amazons were," a fair young knight "fairest and foremost in love or "in war," came across the seas from Spain, and who, getting tired of fighting the heathens and pagans of the New World, turns his face to the south, and goes in search of the Amazon shore, where—

"The curses of man they are heard no more,
And kisses alone shall embrace the mouth."

And where—

"The ruthless foot and the reckless hand
O[illegible] has never despoiled or trod;
Where woman's hand with a woman's heart
Has fashioned an Eden from man apart,
And she walks in her garden alone with God."

With soul and body "well nigh spent" in prosecuting his weary journey, he at last stands on the bank of the king of rivers:—

"It was dark and dreadful! Wide like an ocean,
Much like a river but more like a sea,
Save that there was naught of the turbulent motion
Of tides or of winds blown back, or a-lee.

Yea, strangely strong was the wave and slow,
And half-way hid in the dark, deep tide.
Great turtles they paddled them to and fro,
And away to the Isles and the opposite side.

The nude black boar though abundant grass
Stole down to the water and buried his nose,
And crushed white teeth till the bubbles rose
As white and as bright as the globes of glass.

Yea, steadily moved it, mile upon mile,
Above and below and as still as the air;
The bank made slippery here and there
By the slushing slide of the crocodile.

The great trees bent to the tide like slaves;
They dipped their boughs as the stream swept on,
And then drew back, then dipped and were gone
Away to the seas with the resolute waves."

Suffering from great fatigue, the young knight in his despair fears he shall die by the solemn deep river. He takes a reed and blowing in it pipes what he believed to be his "last sad measure." At this place in the poem the following lines occur:—

Our loves they are told by the myriad-eyed stars;
Yet love it is well in a reasonable way,
And fame it is fair in its way for a day,
Borne dusty from books and bloody from wars;
And death I say is an absolute need,
And a calm delight, and an ultimate good;
But a song that is blown from a watery reed
By a soundless deep from a boundless wood,
With never an ear to hear or to prize
But God and the birds and the hairy wild beasts,
Is sweeter than love, than fame, or than feasts,
Or anything else that is under the skies.
The quick leaves quiver'd, and the sunlight danced,
As the boy sang sweet, and the birds said 'Sweet;'
And the tiger crept close, and lay low at his feet,
And he sheath'd his claws in the sun, entranced,
The serpent that hung from the sycamore bough,
And sway'd his head in a crescent above,
Had folded his neck to the white limb now,
And fond led it close like a great black dove."

He is soon discovered by a troop of fair Amazons, who taking the fair youth to be a woman by his tears, lift him up as he falls, place him in a boat, and take him away to the Isles. Here they "weave him garments with "womanly pride," and—

"They wrought for him armour of cunning attire,
They brought him a sword and a great shell shield,
And implored him to shiver the lance on the field,
And to follow their beautiful Queen in her ire."

The minstrel knight, however, though with them, is not one of them, and daily withdraws from their company to muse and sing, and to reproach himself at his deceit and want of courage in not revealing his sex. He gathers a shell and shapes its point to "his passionate "mouth," and sings of love. He knows not the sin of his song in such a place. But the Amazons draw nigh to listen. The "old, old "tale" has its effect on the beautiful brown women and their Queen. Although at first they pretend to heed not the burden of his song, still the frequent singing of love slowly but surely undermines their feelings and resolution; and one day being invaded in their home by warrior men in a cloud of canoes, they became willing captives—their reign is ended—and the knight is proclaimed King by the brown Queen and all her host!

The description of the splendid dress and war accoutrements of the Amazons, their evolutions in armour, and their bathing in the bright waters of the river, are pictures glowing, luxurious, and full of colour—sometimes rather too sensuous, but never indelicate or coarse. Throughout the whole poem there are brilliant descriptions of scenery that none but a poet could have either imagined or described. A few of the quotations we have already given will at once convince readers unacquainted with Mr. Miller's poetry that we have in him a poet of no mean order. Our selections, however, are no better and no worse than average samples of what may be found in almost every page of this poem. The "Isles of the Amazons" is throughout level, well-sustained—a poem of singular merit both in conception and execution.

The opening poem in the volume. "By the "Sun-down Seas," is written in the Spenserian stanza, somewhat after the fashion of Byron's "Childe Harold." Here Mr. Miller signally fails when judged by his undoubted power in other styles. His muse is essentially lyrical, his best singing is pure minstrelsy. The stately regular rhythm of the Spenserian stanza is unsuited to him. This dress fits him too closely—does not allow his limbs free play—and his *poses* are stiff and affected. Consequently the poem, although abounding in striking passages of considerable grandeur, is ambitious and laboured, and not unfrequently the writing is turgid, and at times commonplace. In free and varied dactylic verse Mr. Miller is almost supreme. The reader is borne along rapidly by the sound and sense in one continued rapturous gallop of delight, reminding one of a burst on horseback across a strange country, in the bracing air, as scene after scene goes hurriedly by. Occasional jolts in the rhythm seem only to add to the pleasure; sometimes one has almost fairly to pull up to clear the obstruction, and then with a bound once more pursue your headlong career. When the end is reached there remains, perhaps, no very distinct impression of the objects and scenery passed, but the mind is left suffused with a refreshing sense of delight long after the book is closed.

Mr. Miller is not master of many styles. His poetry, therefore, lacks variety. When he attempts that form of writing which best suits him—the lyrical—he is found wanting in finish and force. His characteristic and especial style has a tendency to become too diffuse and thin. His short lyrics therefore want concision and incisiveness. With more care and study, and less straining after effect, he may still attain very near perfection even in these. A section of the present volume is entitled, "Olive "Leaves," and is dedicated to the memory of a brother who fell in battle at Delaware, and who besought the poet to produce

"Some gentler things; a song of peace
'Mid all your songs for men one song for God."

We insert one of these short poems, which will well illustrate some of our preceding remarks and also be read with pleasure by our readers. The poem is entitled "Hope," and is as follows:—

"What song is well sung not of sorrow?
What triumph well won without pain?
What virtue shall be, and not borrow
Bright lustre from many a stain?

What birth has there been without travail?
What battle well won without blood?
What good shall earth see without evil
Ingarner'd as chaff with the good?

Lo! the Cross set in rocks by the Roman,
And nourish'd by blood of the Lamb,
And water'd by tears of the woman,
Has flourish'd, has spread like a palm;

Has put forth in the frosts, and far regions
Of snows in the North, and South sands,
Where never the tramp of his legions
Was heard, or has reach'd forth his red hands.

Be thankful: the price and the payment,
The birth, the privations and scorn,
The cross, and the parting of raiment,
Are finish'd. The star brought us morn:

Look starward; stand far and unearthy.
Free-soul'd as a banner unfurl'd,
Be worthy, O brother, be worthy!
For a God was the price of the world."

One of the most remarkable features of Mr. Miller's poetry is the naturalness and at the same time the extreme novelty of his imaginary. Occasionally however he is led to use metaphors that however novel are far fetched and inappropriate. His love of alliteration and the exigencies of rhyme and rhythm also not unfrequently result in a meaningless collocation of words. The frequent use of the words "resolute" "irresolute," in season and out of season, is a mannerism that should be avoided, and the use of such words as "fine" and "hour" as dissyllables cannot be unjustified or excused any more than the attempt (page 104) to rhyme "shells" with "themselves." Notwithstanding all these defects, however, we maintain that we have in Mr. Joaquin Miller a new poet who with more culture and higher aims is fully capable of producing in the future a poem that the world will not willingly let die.

* *Songs of the Sunlands.* By JOAQUIN MILLER. (Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer.)

*THE PLAYS OF SOPHOCLES.**

The work before us is a jewel among translations. Dr. Campbell's earlier works have already given Professor Campbell a high place among scholars, and this bids fair to make him known to men of a more general taste also. It goes far to prove the possibility of making an adequate translation of the poet who of all ancient poets is the most difficult to translate. Here we have the ancient tissue seldom crossed by anything modern. The pure simplicity of the Greek style seems, as far as possible, to have been left untouched by the ornamental of to-day. But "the labour of the file" has not been spared. Harsh lines might be counted off on the fingers of one hand. This applies no less to the impracticable "commatia" or broken lyric dialogue than to the dialogue proper and regular choral odes. Remaining more closely by the original than most of the translations we have seen, it has at the same time fewer marks of being a translation. By perusing it, a

* *Three Plays of Sophocles—Antigone, Electra, Deianira, or the Death of Hercules.* Translated into English verse by LEWIS CAMPBELL, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews. (Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.)

student of Sophocles, if he is an indifferent Greek scholar, shall feel his knowledge of the great dramatist immeasurably augmented, and even if he is an excellent one, shall feel it very much enhanced. There is great delicacy of touch, and a jealous reproduction of important items; and to distinguish the important from the unimportant is no small matter in the case of so perfect a dramatic artist as Sophocles. Compared with the pure gold of his tragedy, the dramatic poetry of Æschylus and the melodrama of Euripides are easy to reproduce because requiring so much less nicety and insight. In another respect the success of the present translation is very great. So well has the translator done his part that you see nothing of him. He leaves an English Sophocles in your hand and drops out of sight. This illusion is increased by the absence of all the notes and elucidations which so frequently deface works like this. The general current of thought is brought out so clearly that any further illustration of what it affords is unnecessary.

Probably no living scholar surpasses Professor Campbell in the critical knowledge of Sophocles, and this circumstance has added much clearness to his translation, as it has assisted him to avoid hesitation in disputed passages. The work is so equal that it becomes very difficult to select passages for translation. Following, therefore, the original sentiment as our best guide, we give the first burst of self-vindication which Antigonê pours upon Creôn, the self-satisfied, practical and obstinate ruler, afraid "lest one should say 'a woman worsted "him,'" and convinced to certainty that "'Tis "labour lost to worship the unseen." It is hard to equal the Greek, but here is the English:—

"*Cr.*—How durst thou then transgress our ordinance?
Ant.—It came not to me from the King of Heaven,
Or the great Justice, that is throned below.
They too have given an ordinance to men.
Nor could I find such force in thy decree,
As that a mortal should have power to outrun
The sure unwritten institutes of Heaven.
Not of to-day or yesterday they live,
But everlastingly, and none can tell
The hour that saw them leap to light. I would not
Be so o'erwhelmed by a man's resolve,
To be arraigned before the Bar Supreme,
Doing them violence. That I have to die
I know, and clearly, had'st thou ne'er proclaimed it.
And if before the time, I count it gain.
How should not one find death a benefit
Who lives, as I do, amidst boundless woe?
Slight were the sorrow of such doom to me.
But had I suffered my own mother's child,
Fallen in blood, to be without a grave,
That were indeed a sorrow. This is none.
And if thou think'st me foolish who act thus,
I can endure that judgment from a fool."

And again there are the grand prophetic words of the blind seer to the same dogmatic ruler:—

"For thee
The avengers wait. Hidden, but near at hand,
Lagging but sure, the Furies of the grave
Are watching for thee to thy ruinous harm,
With thine own evil to entangle thee.
Look narrowly if I say this for gold.
A little while and thine own palace-halls
Shall flash the truth upon thee with loud noise
Of men and women, shrieking o'er the dead.
And all the cities whose unburied sons,
Mangled and torn, have found a sepulchre
In dogs or jackals or some ravenous bird
That stains their incense with polluted breath,
Are forming leagues in troublous enmity."

The following from the Electra describes the surprise of Chrysothemis at finding Agamemnon's tomb decked with offerings.

"I marvelled at the sight, and peered about,
Lest someone might be nearer than we knew.
But seeing all was quiet in the spot,
I ventured closer to the tomb, and there
Close by the limit, I beheld a curl
Of hair new-shorn, with all the gloss of youth.
And straight it struck my heart, as with a sense
Of something seen, ah me! long, long ago,
And told me that my gaze encountered here
The token of Orestes, dearest soul."

From the lyric parts we might quote much that is striking if space permitted. We must content ourselves with a quotation at random:—

"Blest is the life that never tasted woe,
When once the blow
Hath fallen upon a house with heaven-sent doom,
Trouble descends in ever-widening gloom,
Through all the number of the tribe to go,—
As when the Briny Surge
That Thracian tempests urge,
The big wave ever gathering more and more
Runs o'er the darkness of the deep,
And with all searching sweep
Uprolls the storm-heaped tangle on the shore,
While cliff to beaten cliff resounds with sullen roar."

Everywhere the spirit of the chorus has been caught, and in many cases its irregular regularity has also been retained. Only in two places do we remember a false ring, and that was when there was an echo from Swineburne. However much we admire the choruses of the "Atalanta" we can never see anything in them akin to Greek. But the two places together make hardly a score of lines. They may be found on pp. 33 and 144. Among other things that strike the scholar, is the faithfulness with which the dialogue by single lines is reproduced. The ingenuity is so well concealed that the effect is natural. To read these three plays, is to desire a similar translation of the remaining four. To have the *Œdipus Rex* from the same hand would be invaluable to the amateur no less than the scholar.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The People's Encyclopædia: a Compendium of Universal Information, with the Pronunciation of every Term and Proper Name. By L. Colange, LL.D. Illustrated with Seven Hundred Wood Engravings. (London: The Encyclopædia Publishing Company.) This is an American production, but as it is executed in a very careful and thorough manner it may be found useful on this side also, in spite of some Yankeeisms and un-English modes of spelling. For the space it is very exhaustive, such articles as Cotton being treated at length and fully. Particular attention seems to have been given to the natural history, especially the natural history of America, and to some readers the work will be on this account specially valuable. On this subject, too, it is very reliable, as we have taken care to test it by many references. The woodcuts are really good and clear, and on the whole the work must be pronounced very cheap.

The Old Masters and their Paintings. By Sarah Tytler. (Strahan and Co.) This is calculated to be a very useful book. Miss Tytler does not profess to special or technical art-training or knowledge. But she loves pictures, and has studied them carefully. She has taken in hand to recount simply the progress of art, for the benefit of learners and outsiders, and does it very well. She cites the leading characteristics of each famous painter, dwells on his most famous works, quoting authorities liberally and with no little taste and judgment, and throwing in sometimes very telling anecdotes or traits. The style is admirably suited for the purpose, though now and then we desiderate greater directness and simplicity. The book will, we fancy, meet a want; for we are not aware of any work of the kind written with so much intelligence which yet is so untechnical.

The Jubilee Singers of Fisk University. By G. D. Pike. With photographs (Hodder and Stoughton.) We fear we are rather late in noticing this book, for which we are sorry, as the cause is good. It is the best result of the training of freedmen and freedwomen in the United States. A University has been founded specially for them, and a band of negro singers have made a campaign in the United States for money to pay off the debt, and now with this object they have visited England. They have sung with great success before large audiences in London, and are declared accomplished and well-trained executants. Their music seems very original—the main features being such that they may be called a sort of sacred Christy's Minstrels though they do not absolutely confine themselves to sacred music. The histories are very touching, though we dare say such publicity must be trying even to negro humility.

The Saracens: their History and the Rise and Fall of their Empire. By Edward Gibbon and Simon Ockley. (Warne and Co.) This is another of the admirable Chandos Classics. Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the "Roman Empire" has so eclipsed all his other efforts, that they do not have the attention they deserve. "The "Saracens," mostly written by him, is an admirable digest of the history of a remarkable race to which modern civilisation is much indebted; for the Moors did something to improve Europe in other things besides architecture. Therefore Messrs. Warne and Co. are doing service by their cheap reprints of such standard works as this.

Holiday Letters from Athens, Cairo, and Weimar. By M. Betham-Edwards. (Strahan.) Miss Edwards has good spirits, a quick quaint fancy, and a rare power of making herself thoroughly at home. She writes with clearness, polish and easy grace—and her style never lacks a touch of poetry. Though here a good deal on beaten roads, she continues to be for the most part fresh. Athens has been often done, Weimar and Thuringia are perilously common tourists'-ground in these latter days; but Miss Edwards contrives to be racy and readable. The papers on Athens are especially vivacious and attractive. The book is sure to be largely read and liked. It forms a very neat and in every way a handsome volume.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The World-Wide Want . .	Partridge.
Stories of Whitminster . .	Nimmo.
Education and Religion . .	Stock.
Clarke's Newspaper List . .	W. J. Clarke.
Puppy-Dog Tales	Partridge.
The Ordinances of Christian Worship	Simkin, Marshall.
Herbert Spencer's Descriptive Sociology, No. 1, Div. 3, Part I.—C	Williams and Norgate.
What we Saw in Egypt . .	Religious Tract Society.
Uncle Max	Ditto.
Salvation Sought, Found, and Enjoyed	Ditto.
Bird Songs and Bird Pictures	Ditto.
I go a-Fishing	Sampson Low.

Pamphlets.—The Reign of Terror, a Letter to Mr. Gladstone, by Geoffrey Crayon, jun. (Provost and Co.) Catechism for Legislators, by Rev. W. Hume-Rothery. Visions, written by a Converted Man (Evangelisation Mission). A Pastoral Letter to my Parishioners of Haverhill on the Church and the Church's Work, by the Rev. J. D. Paramore, M.A., Vicar. The Story of the Lew, by T. W. Cameron (Morgan and Scott). The Spiritual Claims of Nonconformity, being the Circular Letter to the Associated Churches of Huntingdonshire, by the Rev. F. W. Goadby, M.A. (St. Ives: Foster), &c., &c.

STOCKWELL ORPHANAGE.

Yesterday the annual meeting—which is a *fête*—of the friends of the Orphanage for Fatherless Boys at Stockwell took place. A large number of those interested in the institution gathered in the buildings and grounds, which were ornamented with flags and Chinese lanterns; and a social tea on a large scale was partaken of between five and six o'clock. At seven the meeting began in the spacious hall, which was filled to overflowing, though many of the visitors remained in the grounds. It may be preliminarily stated that there are now resident in the Orphanage 218 boys, that there is no debt, and that the endowment fund amounts to 25,700*l.* The chair was taken by Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, the president and executant founder of the institution. His appearance derived special interest, inasmuch as last year, owing to ill-health, he was unable to be present. In his opening address Mr. Spurgeon stated that the orphanage contrived, by the help of its friends, to prosper, and it worked so well that personally it gave him no trouble or anxiety. He proceeded to give a history of its origin and progress, saying that some years ago he wrote an article in the *Sword and Trowel* magazine, over which was an engraving representing Arnold, the Swiss patriot, thrusting himself like a wedge into the Austrian army. Amongst others, a "female Plymouth Brother"—(laughter)—read it, and she conceived from it the idea that she had found a person who could carry out the project of her life—the establishment of an orphanage. She accordingly wrote him, saying that she would place 20,000*l.* at his disposal for such a purpose. He went to the house at Islington whence the letter was dated, and when he arrived there he found it was to let. On knocking and asking if Mrs. Hill-yard was at home, he was told by the servant that she was. On entering, the door was immediately locked behind him. He had an interview with the lady, and said he understood that she wished to put 200*l.* at his disposal. Thereupon she started, and said she made a stupid mistake, for 20,000*l.* was the sum specified. Inquiry was then made if she had relatives who needed anything, and it being ascertained that there was no obstacle of that kind, the money was accepted, and the project of founding an orphanage begun. The money was locked up in railway debentures, and a panic in the Money Market being just then raging, it was not available, and could not be spent on buildings, and so on. But this was done by subscriptions, and the 20,000*l.* became an endowment fund, which, by additions, now amounted to 25,000*l.* He did not care much about an endowment fund, but if there was to be one it might as well be a good one. Mr. Spurgeon then dwelt on the state of the institution, the progress of the buildings, the education of the boys—in which swimming was an element and the boys were all so fond of that exercise that they would like to be in the bath all day, which was rather a hopeful feeling for Baptist children. (Laughter.) It must be understood, however, that there was no preference for Baptists, the right of entrance being entirely unsectarian, the only claim being the poverty of the widowed mothers of boys, as many as possible of whom were received without canvassing or polling, but by judicious selection of the trustees. The health of the boys had been very good, attributable as much as anything to the plan of keeping the boys in houses on the family system, as distinguished from the barrack or workhouse mode of lodging inmates altogether in large buildings. Inspectors from the Local Government Board had recently visited the orphanage, and were so pleased that they reported of it as an "admirable institution; good in design, and, if possible, better in execution." A curious thing had occurred, for last Saturday it was found that there was only 40*l.* in the exchequer, and as the outgoings were 10*l.* a day, the officials were anxious. But in the course of the week considerable sums by subscription came in, and all was well. Mr. Spurgeon, while acknowledging the support which the institution had received, commended it still further to the kindness of its friends. The meeting was addressed by several other gentlemen before the proceedings closed.

Third-Class.—That the movement of the Midland Railway Company, in attaching third-class carriages to every train, was dictated by a farsighted policy, is proved by the traffic returns of other companies. The North-Eastern especially shows a notable increase in the number of third-class passengers. Little by little the second-class—a shabby compromise at the best—is becoming weeded out, and passengers are accepting the position that their object is either luxury or economy. Second-class carriages was neither comfortable nor economical, and they are gradually dropping out of use in favour of the soft and expensive cushions of the first or the hard but economical planks of the third-class.—*Iron.*

Miscellaneous.

BRADFORD TOWN HALL.—This public building, built by the Bradford Corporation at a cost of 100,000*l.*, is to be formally opened on the 9th of September, and the day is to be observed in the town as a general holiday. The opening is to be commemorated by the revival of the "Bishop Blaize festival" an imposing procession of trades. Bishop Blaize is the patron saint of the worsted trade.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—The African Royal Mail Company's steamer Ethiopia, which leaves Liverpool on the 30th instant for the West Coast of Africa, will take out a large quantity of stores, ammunition, &c., for the Government troops at Cape Coast Castle. It is also understood that Sir Garnet Wolseley will shortly be sent out to the coast, and that a native force is about to be formed for permanent service.

MR. E. A. LEATHAM, M.P., has offended the Huddersfield Republican Club, who had asked him to oppose the grant to the Duke of Edinburgh, by writing a letter in which he said, that so long as we have a royal family we ought to provide for them handsomely. The club have passed a resolution, in which they say:—"We fully appreciate his (Mr. Leatham's) services in the advocacy of some of the questions that he has undertaken while he has been the M.P. for this borough, but at the same time, if he cannot see his way to continue to support and advocate those questions that we consider necessary, according to the advancement of the times, then we shall be compelled to leave him in the ruts of Toryism, and continue our onward march without him."

THE CROPS.—Mr. James Sanderson, reporting on the state of the crops, estimates the yield of wheat, taking England generally, to be 20 per cent. under the average. The grain is of good quality and in excellent condition. The yield of the barley crop he estimates at 15 per cent. over the average, and the oat crop at 10 per cent. under the average. The bean and pea crops are remarkably good, especially in the North and Midland counties. The bean crop especially has escaped the attacks of the fly, and will probably prove to be 15 per cent. over the average. A large area has been planted with potatoes, and the crop is singularly regular and promises a large yield. Turnips and mangold are singularly promising; there is scarcely a failure to be seen, while the crop generally, irrespective of light or heavy manuring, good or bad farming, is everywhere luxuriant.

ACCIDENT TO A TOURIST COACH AT LYNTON.—The railway company's coach from Ilfracombe to Williton met with a serious mishap yesterday when near Lynton. The coach had an unusually heavy load of passengers and luggage. The latter was piled up to an alarming extent, and the coach being old and not too firm on its wheels, the driver asked the gentlemen to walk down the very steep hill and dangerous sharp corner which have to be traversed just as the coach leaves Lynton. There seems to have been some dispute about places, and the passengers, though thus warned, refused to do as advised, and before the coach had gone many yards one of the wheels got into a rut, and the lumbering, unsteady vehicle staggered and turned over. One gentleman, Mr. Harding, of London, had a leg broken, and another, Mr. Lankester, of Hastings, was thrown on a stone wall and had his back seriously injured. Several other passengers received severe bruises. Medical aid was obtained, and the patients are progressing favourably. The coach was a good deal damaged and could not continue its journey.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—One of the most mysterious of the recent "mysterious disappearances" has been cleared up. It was stated some weeks ago that two women in respectable circumstances named Everett and Constable had left their homes at Holloway, saying they intended to visit the Alexandra Palace, and had never been seen again. On Friday their bodies were found among the ruins of the palace. The discovery was made by a man named Richard Hughes, who immediately informed the police. Inspector Stanford went to the residence of Mr. Everett, by whom, as well as by his family, the dresses were at once identified as those worn by his wife and sister-in-law on the date of their disappearance. The party then proceeded to the Alexandra Park, where the bodies lay amidst a heap of rubbish. Up to the present it has not been discovered how the women found their way into the building. The theory, however, is that they wandered unnoticed into the ruins, and without warning and unseen, were buried under some portion of the masonry which suddenly gave way. The women had not been robbed; their watches and articles of jewellery were found safe on their remains.

PROSECUTION FOR STREET PREACHING.—Considerable excitement and indignation has been evoked at Darwen and East Lancashire generally, by the prosecution and conviction of two Primitive Methodist ministers for street preaching. The Revs. J. Haworth and J. Compton were summoned for obstructing the footpath on the previous Sunday, when they were holding open-air services. They were each fined, and in default were ordered to be imprisoned for seven days. Both refused to pay the fine. Mr. Compton spent but one night in prison, a gentleman paying his fine the next day. The fine of the Rev. M. Haworth, however, was not paid, and he was handcuffed to a navvy who had been committed, and marched through the streets of Preston to the county gaol. After being in prison two days the fine was paid by some friends. A demonstration was held at Darwen on Saturday evening at the Co-operative Hall to protest against the persecution. It was largely attended, and resolutions were passed. It appears that the prosecution for obstructing the footpath was merely a technical pretence, the real offence was Sunday preaching. We are curious to know if there are any clergymen magistrates on the Darwen bench.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.—RECENT MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Education League was held at Birmingham on Thursday, to consider the future electoral policy of the league in view of the recent changes in the Ministry. The press were not admitted. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain presided. There was a large attendance. One or two members of the executive who were at the meeting have had a private interview with Mr. Bright since he accepted office. The result of that interview was not disclosed. After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—"This committee accept the reconstruction of the Cabinet and Mr. Bright's accession to office, immediately after his condemnation of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, as an assurance that Ministers are prepared so to modify their educational policy as to bring it into harmony with Liberal principles and restore the unity of the Liberal party, recommends that, until the result of the Ministerial changes is announced, the league, while preserving its electoral organisation and not relaxing its efforts to secure the legislative recognition of its principles, should suspend the action which it has pursued with such satisfactory results in recent elections."

THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS.—The revolution which is quietly going on in other railways with regard to the passenger traffic is strikingly shown in the report of the North-Eastern. The number of first-class passengers carried last half-year, was 559,673, while in the corresponding half of last year the number was 588,666, being a decrease of 28,993; while the fares from this class of passengers were slightly higher, being 89,733*l.*, against 86,255*l.*, the explanation being that the first-class passengers of last half-year travelled longer distances than in the previous year. Second-class passengers have fallen off in number from 1,544,024 to 878,843, and the receipts from 115,476*l.* to 71,821*l.*, being a reduction in numbers of 665,181, or nearly 50 per cent., and in receipts of 43,655*l* Passengers of the third-class have availed themselves to an extraordinary extent of the facilities afforded by running third-class with every train. Not only have the occupants of second-class carriages transferred themselves to the third, but the working or usual third-class passengers have increased to an extent which can only be explained by the great increase in the prosperity of the country. The number of third-class passengers carried last half-year was 9,758,425, as compared with 7,361,200, being an increase of 2,397,225, and the receipts from them have advanced from 297,631*l.* to 408,452*l.*, being an increase of 110,821*l.* Considerably more than one-third of the gross increase in the traffic receipts of the company were derived from the third-class passengers.—*Railway News.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—One of the mysteries of Shakespeare's life is at length solved. Some time ago we mentioned that Mr. J. O. Halliwell had had the good fortune to discover a remarkable and unique series of documents respecting the two theatres with which the poet was connected. They included even lists of the original proprietors and sharers. Shakespeare's name does not occur in those lists. Mr. Halliwell has now furnished us with the texts of those passages in which the great dramatist is expressly mentioned, notices far more interesting than anything of the kind yet brought to light. The sons of James Burbage are speaking in an affidavit. They tell us that shortly after relinquishing their theatrical speculations in Shoreditch, they "built the Globe with summes of money taken up at interest, which lay heavy on us many yeeres, and to ourselves wee joyned those deserveing men, Shakspere, Hemings, Condall, Phillips, and others, partners in the profittes of that they call the House." As to the Blackfriars, they say, "Our father purchased it at extreame rates, and made it into a playhouse with great charge and troble, which after was leased out to one Evans that first sett up the boyes commonly called the Queenes Majesties Children of the Chappell. In processe of time, the boyes growing up to bee men, it was considered that house would be as fitt for ourselves, and soe purchased the lease remaining from Evans with our money, and placed men players, which were Hemings, Condall, Shakspere, and Richard Burbage." These important evidences contradict all recent theories and opinions respecting Shakespeare's business connection with the theatres.—*Athenæum.*

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF A MISSING BRIDEGROOM.—The *Belfast News Letter* has a "Lady Correspondent" in London. In the course of her letter of Aug. 19, she says:—"Last week, one of the most popular churches of the West End, remarkable for the perfection of its musical services, was to have been the scene of an ultra-fashionable wedding. Everything was to be done in the most perfect manner, and the knot was to be tied by a plurality of clergy, aided by a surpliced choir to make choral responses. The bridegroom-elect was a member of one of the learned professions. The evening before the day appointed for the ceremony he took leave of his bride and her friends at a late hour, leaving for his own house in his own carriage. At one of the metropolitan railway-stations] the coachman was stopped, and told by his master to return home, as he would be required early next day, and that he himself would return by rail. The next morning everything was in readiness—the choir already vested stood in the robing-room; crimson carpets were laid down from the door to the carriages; some of the guests were at the church and others at the bride's house—when an alarm was raised by the best man that the bridegroom could not be found. His wedding suit was found in his room, laid out ready to wear, but his bed had not been slept in. Tale or tales-tidings of the missing man have not been had since. Whether he went away or was spirited away no one knows. Even the luggage, which was in readiness for the honeymoon on the continent, and had been despatched the day previous to the railway-station, has since that time disappeared also, and left no trace of by whom it was carried away. So the choir got their fee and were dismissed, and the clergy and the guests went home."

THE BANK FORGERIES TRIAL has been proceeding for several days at the Central Criminal Court, and was brought to a close yesterday. The four American prisoners were tried before Mr. Justice Archibald, and the jury with little delay brought in a verdict of "Guilty." Macdonnell and George Bidwell addressed the jury, and each admitted his guilt, but declared that Austin Bidwell knew nothing of the frauds. Macdonnell stated that in America, when bills were offered for discount, the acceptors were always applied to, and they were required to initial their acceptance, but here nothing of the kind was required; and this led him to contemplate the fraud. Noyes said he knew something was wrong, but he was not aware of the forgeries. They were each sentenced to penal servitude for life, and to a fourth of the costs of the prosecution. Some of the papers have published reports as to attempts at bribing the prison officials, and it is even said that three of them have been suspended. Three of the warders, it seems, had each received 100*l.*, and the plot was apparently on the eve of completion when the happy discovery was made. A still more daring plot to rescue the prisoners from the dock itself was, it is believed, conceived. The *Times* says that the bribery appears to have been managed by a wealthy man, a brother of the prisoner Bidwell, who came over from America, with the avowed, and of course perfectly fair object of supplying funds for the defence. The matter is to be forthwith probed to the bottom by the visiting magistrates. The proceeding has excited much indignation among the authorities for its daring, and is likely to result in some material changes in the interior arrangements of Newgate.

GREAT TRADE DEMONSTRATION AT EDINBURGH.—The largest demonstration of working men which has been witnessed in Edinburgh since the Reform agitation of 1866 took place on Saturday, the chief object in view being the expression of a decided opinion in favour of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The representatives of the various trades, assembling at numerous places of rendezvous, marched, with bands playing and colours flying, to Bruntsfield Links, on the south side of the city, where they were marshalled in order of procession. The number of trades unionists taking part was, as nearly as could be made out, about 14,500, as compared with about 18,000 who marched in the Reform procession of 1866. On leaving the Links, the procession, which bore numerous trades flags and emblems, as also the variety of mottoes and devices expressive of hostility to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, marched by the route of Hope-street, Earl Grey-street, Lothian-road, Princes-street, Cockburn-street, High-street, and Canongate, to the Queen's-park, where the speeches were delivered. The following resolutions were passed:—1. That this mass meeting of working men, representing the industrial classes of Scotland, protests against the Criminal Law Amendment Act; and while demanding the immediate and total repeal of that statute, also protests against the criminal clauses of the Masters' and Servants' Act, and the application of the Law of Conspiracy to questions of labour, as being unjust and coercive in principle, and demand their amendment. 2. That this meeting resolves only to support those candidates for Parliament who pledge themselves to give effect to the foregoing resolution; and that the demonstration committee be reappointed and empowered to act upon behalf of this meeting in furtherance of this object at future elections. 3. That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the various members of the Cabinet, to all Scotch representatives in Parliament, and to those members who have consistently vindicated the cause of labour in the House of Commons."

ACCIDENT TO MR. JOHN CROSSLEY, OF MANOR HEATH.—A dangerous accident occurred on Monday morning to Mr. John Crossley, of Manor Heath, Halifax, senior director of the eminent carpet manufacturing company of John Crossley and Sons, Limited, and brother of the late Sir F. Crossley, Bart. At a quarter to nine Mr. Crossley was on his way, in a phaeton, to the works at Dean Clough, being driven by a youth, the son of his coachman, and as they were coming down Savile-road a foot passenger suddenly opened out his umbrella, as it was then beginning to rain. The horse, a young and spirited animal, immediately took fright and

dashed forward at a furious speed, when it ran the vehicle against a lamp-post at the top of Love-lane, completely overturning it, and throwing Mr. Crossley with considerable violence. His head came in contact with the gas-lamp, and he fell backwards into the road, pitching on his head. He was taken up in a bleeding and insensible state, and conveyed to Savile Hall, the residence of his nephew, Mr. John Lewis, carpet manufacturer, which was close at hand. Dr. Alexander and Mr. Chas. Smith, surgeons, were quickly in attendance, and under their treatment Mr. Crossley shortly afterwards regained consciousness, but remains in a somewhat precarious condition. As he has for some time laboured under an affection of the heart, some apprehensions are entertained as to ultimate results. Lady Crossley and other members of the family have been in attendance at Savile Hall, and many and anxious have been the inquiries respecting the unfortunate gentleman's condition. Mr. Crossley's injuries are several severe bruises on the head and limbs, a cut wound on the back of the scalp, and a fracture splintered from the cheek bone. At one p.m. he was declared by his medical attendants to be recovering from the shock. The accident was witnessed by Capt. Rothwell, J.P., and Mr. Hatch, master of Range Bank School, who went for Dr. Alexander, and this gentleman, on his way to Manor Heath in his carriage, took up Mr. Smith. The driver of the carriage, which is much damaged, fortunately escaped with trifling injury. At six o'clock on Monday evening Mr. Crossley, on being visited by his medical attendants, was found in a tranquil slumber, and had been enabled to take due supplies of beef-tea at intervals during the day. On the whole, his position is regarded as more hopeful. —*Leeds Mercury.*

A Novel Experiment.—The National Temperance League have successfully made a novel experiment at the manœuvres on Dartmoor, and are about to repeat it at Cannock Chase. With the sanction of the military authorities they opened a temperance commissariat for the benefit of the soldiers, and have worked it so well as to make up to some extent for the deficiencies of the Control Department. Commencing at 5 o'clock in the morning, they have all day long supplied hot coffee and tea, in addition to most things eatable and drinkable which savour not of alcohol. In other respects the "Temperance Camp" has offered far better accommodation to the soldiers than the ordinary canteen, the men being able not only to obtain stationery and stamps, but having a tent placed at their disposal for recreation, reading, and writing. The "camp" appears to have supplied about 100 gallons of coffee and four gallons of tea a day in 1d. cups, and at certain hours of the day the demands upon its resources have been very severe. The experiment has been made under the direction of a Miss Robinson, assisted by an earnest and competent staff, and officers and men alike have largely and thankfully availed themselves of the advantages which it conferred. At considerable personal trouble, too, Miss Robinson has rushed in where postal officials feared to tread, and has earned the gratitude of many a soldier's wife by sending to Plymouth for post-office orders for the men, neither the camp postmaster nor the Postmaster-General, though memorialised on the subject, caring to make the necessary arrangements. Writing to the Secretary of the League on August 14th, Miss Robinson says that on the previous Saturday she had sent in for forty orders, amounting to over 25*l.*, and adds, "Last year the soldiers' wives left behind in garrison suffered much from being unable to get remittances from their husbands, and the men as a rule take no money back, saying they may as well spend it as lose it." It is scarcely necessary to observe that the temperance caterers have seized every available opportunity of spreading the principles of the League, and as they started by securing in an eminently practical way the sympathies of the men, they have succeeded in making a very fair number of converts.

Gleanings.

"Is that marble?" said a gentleman, pointing to a bust of Kentucky's great statesman. "No, sir; that's Clay," quietly replied the dealer.

A poem in an agricultural paper, called "Song of the Farmer's Boy," very appropriately commences with "Ho, brothers, ho!"

A lady wished a seat. A portly, handsome gentleman brought one and seated the lady. "Oh! you're a jewel," said she. "Oh! no," he replied. "I'm a jeweller. I have just set the jewel."

An exquisitely dressed young gentleman, after buying another seal to dangle about his person, said to the jeweller that he "would—ah like to have—ah something engraved on it—ah, to denote what he was!" "Certainly, certainly!" said the tradesman. "I'll put a cipher on it."

A Wide Range.—In reference to the proposed balloon voyage across the Atlantic, it is said that the point of arrival is now estimated as "somewhere between Gibraltar and Stockholm."

The Negro's Answer.—A minister had a negro in his family. One Sunday, when he was preaching, he happened to look in the pew where the negro was, and could hardly contain himself as he saw the negro, who could not read or write a word, scribbling away most industriously. After meeting he said to the negro: "Tom, what were you doing in church?" "Taking notes, massa. All de gemmen takes notes." "Bring your notes here and let me see them." Tom brought his notes, which looked more like Chinese than English. "Why, Tom, this is all nonsense." "I thought so, massa, all the time you was preaching it."

Barnum's Fijian.—At Barnum's show, one day, a young husband, the happy father of a chubby, rosy-cheeked baby, was wandering about the concern, and after a while neared the headquarters of the "Wild Fiji Cannibals." Holding the aforesaid offspring in his arms, he stopped to view these feeders on human flesh. Mr. Fiji accosted the papa thusly:—"Fattee baby, white man; good eat; tender. Fiji man like him. How muchee price? Fiji man pay Melikee man dollars." The horrified father drew back aghast, but hastily responded in this wise:—"What'll you give, noble savage?" "Fiji man give ten dollars." "Too cheap; worth more; but I'll tell you what I'll do. I've got a nice old mother-in-law at home I'll sell you for five dollars. She's rather tough eating, but good for a square meal."—*Christian Union.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

MARRIAGES.

GADSBY—JOHNSON.—August 19, in Jireh Chapel, Boar's Isle, Tenterden, Kent, by Mr. Covell, of Croydon, and Mr. Vinden, minister of the chapel. John Gadsby, of Lancaster House, Finchley New-road, to Emily Johnson, of No. 11, Savile-row, Burlington-gardens.

SMITH—DOWMAN.—August 20, at Albion Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. S. B Stribling, Edward Smith, of Dudley, to Mary Steward, third daughter of George Dowman, Southampton. No cards.

FLOWER—PAMELY.—August 20, at Chepstow, by the Rev. J. Flower, Beccles, and the Rev. R. F. Guyton, Chepstow, the Rev. J. E. Flower, of Basingstoke, to Lizzie, third daughter of the late Mr. G. Pamely, of Chepstow.

NEWMARCH—COLMAN.—August 21, at the Congregational Church, Grafton-square, Clapham, William Thomas, of The Chase, Clapham-common, only son of W. Newmarch, Esq., F.R.S., to Eliza Ann, daughter of E. Colman, Esq., of Clapham Common.

FUNERAL REFORM.

The LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY conducts Funerals with simplicity, and with great economy. Prospectus free.—Chief Office, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, August 20, 1873.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£38,369,100	Government Debt.	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	23,369,100
		Silver Bullion	—
	£38,369,100		£38,369,100

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Propr'tor's Capit'l	£14,553,000	Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity)	£13,300,368
Rest	3,488,771		
Public Deposits	6,336,251		
Other Deposits	18,285,896	Other Securities	16,485,082
Seven Day and other Bills	409,177	Notes	12,471,425
		Gold & Silver Coin	816,220
	£43,073,095		£43,073,095

August 21, 1873. Frank May, Chief Cashier.

How to Dye Silk, Wool, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, full instructions supplied Of all chemists. The "Family Herald," Sept. 3, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's Dyes will render their application clear to all."

Just Out.—The Hindoo Pen.—"Shrewsbury Journal" says:—"They are the best pens invented, and it is only bare justice to the patentees to record the fact." They come as a boon and a blessing to men, the Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen. 1,200 newspapers recommend Macniven and Cameron's Pens. Sold everywhere. Sample box, by post, 1s. 1d.—23 to 33, Blair-street, Edinburgh.

Kinahan's LL Whisky.—This most celebrated and delicious old mellow spirit is the very cream of Irish Whiskies, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale, 20, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

With Diarrhœa of a Malignant Type. Dysentery of almost Tropical Character amongst us, and cholera with its ravages not far off, who is safe without a present help in time of need? The surest security is to have in readiness a box of Holloway's Pills, and with them oppose the first intrusion or stop the advancing symptoms of disease. No griping, flatulency or looseness, should be left to itself, either may lay the foundation of danger if not counteracted by suitable means, and none can surpass Holloway's for efficiency. Hay fever, asthma, diarrhœa, and a host of other complaints, waylaying the weak and delicate, when the day is hot, with sultry miasmatic evenings,—are cured by Holloway's medicine.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark Lane, Monday, August 25.

The supply of English Wheat was very small this morning, but from abroad unusually large arrivals have come to hand during the past week. We had a steady trade, and prices are sustained by demand for seed, and superior English wheat sold readily at the quotations of Monday last, and new red wheat made 64s., white 68s. per qr., and for seed upwards. Foreign wheat met a good sale at the quotations of last week. Flour maintained the advanced rates of last week. Peas and beans were without change in value. Indian corn made rather more money. Barley scarce and fully as dear. We have liberal arrivals of oats. The trade was firm at the prices of this day week. At the port of call we have fair arrivals. Prices of cargoes are without alteration.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.		Per Qr. s.	s.
Wheat—			Peas—		
Essex and Kent, red	—	to —	Grey	34	to 37
Ditto new	—	—	Maple	37	42
White	—	—	White	37	41
„ new	—	62	Boilers	37	41
Foreign red	57	60	Foreign	37	40
„ white	63	64	Rye—	36	38
Barley—			Oats—		
English malting	32	37	English feed	22	30
Grinding	29	31	„ potato	—	—
Distilling	34	40	Scotch feed	—	—
Foreign	34	36	„ potato	—	—
Malt—			Irish Black	21	22
Pale	66	74	„ White	20	27
Chevalier	—	—	Foreign feed	20	24
Brown	55	60	Flour—		
Beans—			Town made	47	54
Ticks	33	37	Best country households	43	47
Harrow	35	39	Norfolk & Suffolk	38	44
Pigeon	41	48			
Egyptian	37	39			

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, August 25.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 13,547 head. In the corresponding week in 1872 we received 12,646; in 1871, 20,240; in 1870, 15,946; in 1869, 12,776; and in 1868, 4,642 head. The cattle trade to-day has been tolerably steady. A moderate supply of beasts has been on sale. From our own grazing districts the show has been about an average, but prime breeds have been scarce. For the best breeds there has been a fair demand at the full prices, but other sorts have sold slowly. The best Scots and crosses have made 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we have received about 1,700, and from other parts of England about 500 head. On the foreign side of the market there have been about 1,350 Tonning, about 250 Spanish, and about 140 Dutch. With a quiet trade prices have been steady. The market has been only moderately supplied with sheep. The demand has been firm, and prices have ruled higher than on Monday last. The best Downs and half-breds have made 6s. 6d., and occasionally even more. Lambs have sold at 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d. per 8lbs. Calves have changed hands, at about late rates. Pigs have been unaltered in value.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	4	6	to 5	0	Pr. coarse wooled	6	0	6	4
Second quality	5	2	5	8	Prime Southdown	6	4	6	6
Prime large oxen	5	10	6	2	Lge. coarse calves	4	0	4	8
Prime Scots	6	2	6	4	Prime small	5	0	5	8
Coarse inf. sheep	4	8	5	0	Large hogs	4	2	4	6
Second quality	5	2	5	10	Neat sm. porkers	5	0	5	4

Lamb, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, August 25.—Owing partly to the warm atmosphere the demand for meat of any description was exceedingly languid, and prices underwent a general reduction. The supplies offering were moderate.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	0	to 4	0	Inferior Mutton	4	0	to 4	8
Middling do.	4	0	4	6	Middling do.	5	0	5	4
Prime large do.	4	8	5	4	Prime do.	5	4	5	8
Prime small do.	5	4	5	8	Large pork	3	8	4	4
Veal	5	0	5	4	Small do.	4	8	5	4

Lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s 0d.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 25.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,704 firkins butter, and 2,715 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 23,146 packages butter and 2 672 bales bacon. The sale of Irish butter is limited, but in consequence of higher prices paying in Ireland holders ask advanced rates. Foreign met a good sale, and the finest descriptions brought about 4s. advance. Best Dutch 126s. to 128s. The bacon market ruled steady, without alteration to notice in supply or demand. Lard very firm.

HOPS, Borough, Monday, August 25.—Our crop prospects to-day are hardly so promising as when we last wrote. The mould has spread in several important districts, and is doing considerable injury; should it continue it will make a material difference both as regards quality and quantity, and will render the growth very uneven. The plantations which are free from disease are making good progress, and with favourable weather will yield first-rate quality. A few parcels of new (Early Prolifics) have reached our market, but being of a very low description have not met with a ready acceptance. A slight inquiry prevails for 1872's, but holders are not inclined to part at the present low currency. Continental reports are favourable. Mid and East Kent, 5*l.*, 5*l.* 5s., 6*l.*; Weald of Kent, 4*l.* 10s., 4*l.* 15s., 5*l.*; Sussex, 4*l.* 5s., 4*l.* 10s., 4*l.* 15s.

COVENT GARDEN, Thursday, August 21.—A slight falling off is observable in some departments of the market, but the wholesale requirements are well kept up, and prices remain much the same as last week. There is a good attendance on market days, and consignments are large to Scotland and the midland counties.

POTATOES.—Borough and Spitalfields, Monday, August 25.—These markets were steady during the fore part of last week, but since Thursday rather a dull tone has prevailed, and the quotations in some instances have weakened. Regents, 75s. to 90s. per cwt.; Shaws, 75s. to 85s. per cwt.; Kidneys, 100 to 110s. per cwt. Last week's imports of foreign potatoes were only 1,632 sacks from Dunkirk, 120 from Antwerp, and 100 baskets from Havre.

SEED, Monday, August 25.—No samples of new clover-seed yet appear, and prices of old are without any quotable variation. New trifolium maintains the recent advance steadily, with a fair demand. The best new trefoil was held with more firmness; the yield supposed to be short. White mustardseed sold in small lots on former terms. There is

nothing passing in English brown for want of supply. New samples of both sorts have been shown from Holland, of fair quality, but prices not yet fixed to quote accurately. Canary-seed was steady in value and demand. Large Dutch Hempseed was quite as dear, and in fair request. Winter tares can be obtained at last week's currency, with rather more inquiry for the best qualities.

WOOL, Monday, August 25.—For English wool there has been a moderate demand, and prices have been steady. Since the close of the public sales there has not been much demand for colonial wool; but prices have been firm.

OIL, Monday, August 25.—Linseed oil has been steady. For rape there has been only a moderate demand at about late rates. Other oils have been quiet.

TALLOW, Monday, August 25.—The tallow trade is quiet at 42s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow commands 39s. 6d., per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 1s. 11d. per 8lbs.

COAL, Monday, August 25.—Hettons South, 31s. 6d.; Hartlepool (original), 31s. 6d.; ditto East, 31s. 3d.; Kelloe, 30s. Ships fresh arrived, 31; ships at sea, 15.

Advertisements.

CHEMIST'S APPRENTICE.—SAMUEL DEAN, Chemist and Druggist, 320, Roman-road, Bow, E. (Post-office), and 582, Mile-end-road, Bow, E., has a VACANCY for a respectable, well-educated youth as an APPRENTICE. A moderate premium required. Applicants must be competent to pass the Preliminary Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, consisting of Latin, English Grammar, and Arithmetic, previous to being apprenticed. Address, 320, Roman-road, Bow, E.

NEWSPAPER MANAGER.—WANTED, in a provincial newspaper concern (Liberal), an energetic PERSON (having a practical knowledge of Printing and experience in Newspaper work), to TAKE the COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT of an increasing BUSINESS, with special reference to the Advertising Department.—Apply J. C., "Nonconformist" Office, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, in a first-class Family GROCERY Business, a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.—Address, Lincolne and Davison, High-street, Newmarket.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, in a small family, residing in a Wiltshire town, is offered to a LADY, or TWO SISTERS, who would appreciate a pleasant neighbourhood, a large garden, and the occasional use of a pony and carriage. NONCONFORMISTS preferred. Address, in the first instance, to X., 74, Studley-road, Clapham-road, London.

BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 3rd, in the Vestry of Broadmead Chapel. Chair to be taken at One p.m.

A Collation in the Schoolroom at Three p.m. Tickets 3s. each.

An ADDRESS to the Students will be delivered in City Road Chapel, at Seven o'clock, by the Rev. J. W. LANCE, of Newport.

R. P. MACMASTER, Secretary.

"LAURENCE SAUNDERS" SCHOLARSHIP.

An EXAMINATION for this SCHOLARSHIP, Founded in Memory of Laurence Saunders, who suffered Martyrdom at Coventry in the Reign of Queen Mary, will be held in BRISTOL on TUESDAY, 30th September, and WEDNESDAY, 1st October next. The Scholarship is of the value of about £80 per annum, and is tenable for four years. Candidates, whose age must not exceed 18 on the 8th October, must furnish the Trustees with evidence of moral character. The successful Candidate must, within two weeks after his election, furnish the Trustees with an undertaking, in writing, forthwith to commence or continue his Studies at one of the Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge; or at University College, London; Regent's Park College, London; New College, London; or Owen's College, Manchester. The Examination Papers will consist of—(1) a General Paper in English; (2) a General Paper in Greek; (3) a Paper in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Trigonometry; (4) a General Paper in Latin; (5) a Paper in Analytical Conics and Geometry. In making the election the Trustees will give a preference to Candidates born at or residing at Coventry, or within five miles thereof. Notice of intention to compete for this Scholarship must be sent, together with certificates of birth and character, to JOHN F. NORRIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Albion Chambers, Bristol (who will answer any inquiries), on or before the 20th September.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS, and others REQUIRING LARGE PREMISES.

The Board of Guardians of the Oxford Incorporation, having in view the removal of the children maintained at the Cowley School to premises adjacent to the workhouse, are prepared to receive proposals for the purchase of the School Building and the Land attached to it, all of which is Freehold. The School, built of stone, is capable of accommodating about 200 children, and has suitable rooms and offices for the purpose, with laundry, &c., and bathrooms, and playing-yards for both boys and girls. On the premises there is a good infirmary. The building stands in about ten acres of garden and arable ground. The situation is high, dry, open, and healthy, about three miles from Oxford, and within two from Littlemore Station on the Thame, Aylesbury, and London Railway. The time for entering into possession of the premises, and any further particulars, may be learnt from W. Thompson, Esq., Clerk to the Incorporation, Alfred-street, Oxford.

ORGAN (Secondhand).—T. C. Lewis and Co. have a very superior Instrument, just reconstructed by them, FOR DISPOSAL. Low price. Two complete manuals, and pedal Organ, sixteen stops, handsome painted case, front pipes decorated in gold and colours. Manufactory, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, S.W.

VICTORIA VILLA, FINCHLEY, N.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by Mrs. WASHINGTON WILKS. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the French and German Languages; also Piano, Singing, and Drawing taught by competent Masters.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Surgeon in a colliery district has a VACANCY for a Young Gentleman as PUPIL.—Address, T. W., Greenhill-lane House, near Alfreton.

HEATHFIELD, STONYGATE, LEICESTER.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by the Misses MIALL.

French, Italian, Latin, and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing, Dancing and Calisthenics, taught exclusively by the Masters assigned to them.

The English studies are under the immediate direction of the Misses Miall and competent Governesses.

The house is large and airy, situated in a high and healthy locality, surrounded by a good garden.

Terms, with references, forwarded on application.

SCHOOL will REOPEN on the 9th of SEPTEMBER.

RYEWORTH HOUSE LADIES' COLLEGE, LONDON-ROAD, CHELTENHAM,

Principals—
The Misses MAKEPEACE and Rev. J. MAKEPEACE.

A staff of Professors will assist.

Prospectuses on application.

FOREST HOUSE, WOODFORD

The New School Building is now occupied, giving space for a larger number of Pupils. It contains a schoolroom 50ft. by 20ft., classroom, bathroom, and lavatory (all heated by hot water), together with additional bedrooms.

Prospectuses forwarded on application to the Principal—
G. F. H. SYKES, B.A.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BERCHES' GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

AUTUMN TERM will begin THURSDAY, September 18th.

WESTWOOD-PARK HOUSE, FOREST-HILL.

Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR, Principal.

The next Term commences September 15. TWO VACANCIES. Particulars on application.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Miss POTTER receives a few YOUNG LADIES to board and educate. They are carefully instructed, and first-rate professors attend. Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. Reference, the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, D.D. Grasmere, Lee-road, Blackheath.

36, HILLDROP-ROAD, LONDON, N

LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by the Misses HEWITT assisted by superior English and Foreign Masters.

STUDIES will be resumed on MONDAY, September 22.

LADIES' COLLEGE, BRIDPORT, DORSET

Principal—Miss GALE.

Thorough English, French, German, Music, &c. Sea and bathing. Vacancy for an Articled Pupil.

AUTUMN TERM will begin SEPTEMBER 18th.

Terms and particulars on application.

BERRYLANDS HOUSE, SURBITON.

THE Misses MACKENNAL will resume studies on TUESDAY, September 9th. They are prepared to RECEIVE Two Ministers' DAUGHTERS at reduced terms.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C

G. SULLY'S PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL BOARDING HOUSE and FAMILY HOTEL, 23, EUSTON-road, KING'S CROSS (Corner of Belgrave-street), LONDON. Opposite the Midland and Great Northern, and close to the London and North-Western Termini; also the King's Cross Station of the Metropolitan Railway. Beds from 1s. 6d. Breakfast or Tea 1s. 3d. Attendance 9d. Trains and omnibuses to all parts of the City continually.

EXTRACT FROM VISITORS' BOOK.

"Every attention and very comfortable."
"The House comfortable and all things done well."
"Everything very satisfactory and charges moderate."
"Every comfort and attention; very homely."
"A first-class home at cheap rates."

HYDROPATHY!—JACKSON HOUSE, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE.

Resident Proprietors and Managers—Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE BARTON.

The house is replete with every convenience for the full prosecution of the Hydropathic System, and possesses a high character for cleanliness and comfort. Jackson House, from its sheltered position and internal arrangement, is eminently adapted for pursuing the system during the autumn and winter months.

Terms—from 24s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. per week.
Prospectuses on application.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blotches and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 1.s. 0d. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 36, and 60 stamps. Sold by all Druggists. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

THE LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINE,
Price £4 4s.

EASY to LEARN.
EASY to USE.
EASY to PAY FOR.

The WANZER SEWING MACHINES are EASY to LEARN.

Because they are worked with a Shuttle, the simplest way of forming the Lockstitch.

EASY to USE.

Because they are portable, and can be worked on a table.

EASY to PAY FOR.

Because the price is low,
Consistent with a carefully and well-made Machine.
Price Lists and all information free.

4, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, LIMPLEY STOKE, WILTS.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

In consequence of the death of the late Manager, T. Preston, the Proprietors are prepared to sell or let by private contract, to some party desirous of carrying on the practice of Hydropathy, and of seeking to maintain in the Establishment the same quiet and Christian tone so highly valued by those who have visited this place.

In addition to the Pleasure-Grounds, immediately surrounding the House, there are other useful adjacent properties, including a Villa for residence of Medical Man, Cottages, Stables, &c., which can be had or otherwise as desired.

Limpley Stoke is a Station on the Great Western Railway, six miles from Bath.

To view, apply on the premises, and for further particulars, by letter, to Mr. Charles Jupe, Mere, Wilts.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE in the UNITED STATES.

The Burlington and Missouri-River Railroad Company offers for Sale, at a Low Price, on Four, Six, or Ten Years' Credit, with interest at favourable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers, its Lands in the great Agricultural States of

IOWA AND NEBRASKA,

eligibly situated on the Chicago and Burlington Railway route between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Full information in reference to the character and cost of these Lands, and to the Rates of Passage by Steamship and Railway to the Western and Pacific States, by the above-named route, may be had on application by letter or in person, at any of the offices of the Company in the United Kingdom; also, a Handbook for the use of intending Emigrants.

Liverpool: 16, South Castle-street.
London: 25, Moorgate-street.
HAMILTON A. HILL, General Agent.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 37, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, W.C. Beds, from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

See Testimonials, of which there are a thousand in the Visitors' Book.

"We are more than satisfied; we are truly delighted to find in London so quiet and comfortable a domicile. We shall certainly highly recommend Shirley's to all our friends."—J. ROBERTS, Bourne.

"As on all previous visits, I can testify that this is the most comfortable home I find when away from home."—W. B HARVEY, Frome.

"After visiting various places in England, I have come to consider Shirley's (in view of its combining the greatest comfort and respectability, with the most moderate charges) as the Temperance Hotel *par excellence*."—J. K. KARCHER, Toronto, C.W.

EDWARD WADSWORTH, ORGAN BUILDER, ALBERT-SQUARE, MANCHESTER, estimates for New Instruments, Enlargements, and Tuning on application.

IRON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c.,

ON AN IMPROVED SYSTEM.
Tasteful in Design,
Economical, Durable, Quickly Erected, and removable without injury. Prices on application.

ISAAC DIXON,
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"HEATING APPARATUS."

GRUNDY'S PATENT for WARMING and VENTILATING CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, &c., with pure Warm Air, is superseding other plans. Success guaranteed. For Apparatuses erected during the Summer months, credit will be given until January following, so that they can be tested in cold weather, and no charge will be made in case of failure. Testimonials post free on application to John Grundy, Tyldesley, near Manchester.

CLARK'S PATENT STEEL NOISELESS SHUTTERS.—Self-coiling, fire and thief-proof. Can be adapted to any window or other opening. Prospectuses free.—CLARK and CO., Sole Patentees, Rathbone-place, W.; Paris, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

"Resembling Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods.

"The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Social Science Review.

"Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall.

No Boiling or Straining required. Tins, 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s.

Prepared by
SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London.
Procurable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The ENCHANTED GLEN. This successful Entertainment has now been represented 167 times! New Songs and a new GHOST EFFECT in the Incantation Scene, by the Author. Daily at 4 and 9 (Wednesday excepted), by Mr. Oscar Heartwell—The GREAT EXHIBITION, by Mr. Malden, who has just returned from Vienna.—The SHAH and the PERSIANS; with Original Persian Music, by Mr. J. L. King—A (N) ICE LECTURE, by Professor Gardner.—Open daily, from 12 to 5, and 7 to 10. Admission 1s.

JOHN BURGESS AND SON'S

GENUINE ANCHOVY PASTE.

Sold everywhere.

Wholesale—107, Strand, W.C.

Established 1760.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS,

Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade,

Lithia, and for GOUT, Lithia & Potass.

CORKS BRANDED "R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN," and every label bears their trade mark. Sold everywhere, and Wholesale of R. Ellis & Son, Ruthin, North Wales. London Agents:—W. Best and Son, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

WATERS' QUININE WINE

Is now universally accepted as the best restorative for the weak. It behoves the public to see that they obtain WATERS' QUININE WINE, as Chancery proceedings have elicited the fact that at least one unprincipled imitator did not use Quinine at all in the preparation of his Wine. Sold by all Grocers, at 30s. per dozen.

WATERS and SON,

Original Makers,

WORCESTER HOUSE, 34, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

Agents—Lewis and Co., Worcester.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, IMPERFECT DIGESTION.

SAVORY and MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE are the most potent remedial agents. They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of Cod Liver Oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle, price from 2s. to 21s.

SAVORY and MOORE,

143, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists.

NOTE.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

DENTOCRETE,

OR

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Price of the Dentocrete, or Soluble Tooth Powder Tablets, 2s. 6d. per box.

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*** Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

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These well-known family medicines have had a continually-increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the British Colonies since their first introduction in 1836, and are especially noted for their strengthening and restorative properties. Hence their invariable success in the relief and cure of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever.

The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d. each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. Both to be obtained of all Chemists.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life hould read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy-Guide to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from any chemist, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Concerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person who can read and think."

THE NOSE MACHINE,

By which an Ill-shaped Nose is diverted to Symmetry or Perfect Beauty. Also some remarks upon Noses generally.

By Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London.

The Instrument sent to the Colonies free by pattern post for 11s.

The public Press has thought proper to comment flatteringly upon a little instrument for the improvement of the appearance of the nose, introduced by the Advertiser.

Lavater so fully comments upon the nose as being all-important to appearance, that his remarks, and our own observations as to the difference made by the nose to good looks, is a sufficient excuse for our invention, and for our urgent desire that all persons with a member not perfect should immediately use an instrument that in a few days remedies the greatest imperfection the face can suffer from, an unsymmetrical nose.

We will say nothing at the present moment as to the relation that exists between the shape of the nose and the character of the individual; but we will show how easy it is for all persons to possess this member in form suited to their tastes, or one in unison with their eyes, mouth, or chin. By proper treatment such an effect can be obtained, without pain, inconvenience, or publicity.

The nose being formed of cartilage, few things are more easy than to give it direction as to shape. And in early youth it may be made by gentle continuous pressure, broad or thin, pointed or arched. An attempt is made sometimes by mothers to pinch their children's noses into good form, but from want of regular or constant application, this plan seldom succeeds. What is wanted is a frequent or even continuous modified pressure and a suitable adjustment of some instrument by which the protruding parts of the cartilage may be gently forced into evenness and symmetry.

It may be said that what may be easy in an infant may be impossible in an adult; whereas the soft tractable bone of a child may yield to pressure, the hard or brittle bone of the man may be unbending and intractable. But it is not so; and we daily see malformations in persons who from the nature of their business or occupation become round-shouldered, bent-legged, and crooked-backed. We see the success with which curvature of the spine is treated, and wholly upon the principle that is involved in the use of the little machine before us. "There is nothing new under the sun," and this nose machine was as successfully used as many years ago as the time of Cyrus, the Persian King. Indeed, it is merely a matter of degree.

More than one instrument has been constructed for the proper formation of the nose, with more or less success. The principal thing in these contrivances, of course, most be to be able to adjust the instrument in such a way as to give pressure in certain parts, and in these parts only. An hour during the day or night is sufficient for the wearing of these appliances. They can be sent to any part of the world by post, and the cost of them is not high, considering the important improvement they produce.*

In sending these contrivances for the improvement of the shape of the nose, the writer gives the fullest instructions for their use, and throws out some hints as to the shape desirable to good appearance, and replies to any question that might require answering in connection with the subject. It is not an uncommon occurrence to find a crooked nose made straight for a time by the use of our machine for less than an hour. It is not a long time back that we first put one of these instruments on a crooked nose, and we held the patient in conversation while the machine retained his nose a prisoner. After a time the instrument was removed, and, to the delight of the wearer, the nose was straight, and the face vastly improved. Of course, this change could hardly be expected to continue very long, unless it should be followed up by a few repetitions of the means, but it proved enough to show the wearer that he had only to continue the use of the machine for a few days, when his nose would be an ornament to his face rather than what it had been—a disfigurement.

* Unless a more complicated machine is required than is usually the case, the cost of the machine is 10s. 6d. Mr. A. Ross is anxious to give any other particulars respecting the machine, and therefore invites correspondence upon the matter.

NOSE MACHINE.—This is a successful contrivance, which, applied to the nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists, that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection, 10s. 6d., sent free.

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